

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 183

20 September 1978

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FBIS-SOV-78-183
Wednesday
20 September 1978
Vol III No 183

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

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WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

LD191005Y Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 19, TASS--The special committee for a world disarmament conference ended its proceedings here. The debates in that U.N. committee once again showed that the convocation of a world disarmament conference accorded with the desire of the peoples for military detente and for disarmament.

The committee's draft report points out that the idea of holding a world disarmament conference had enlisted broad support of U.N. members. The final document of the recent U.N. General Assembly special disarmament session emphasised that the world conference should be convened at the earliest possible date, with a universal composition and following proper preparation. It is thought in United Nations circles that universal composition of the world disarmament conference would safeguard participation of all states in a concrete discussion of disarmament problems.

Convocation of the conference is supported by the socialist and non-aligned states. A point on the position of the USSR, included in the draft report, specifically says that in the opinion of the Soviet Union, the time had come to take fresh steps to speed up the solution of the problem on the convocation of a world disarmament conference. The draft recalls that the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Belgrade actively supported the idea of convening a world disarmament conference.

This idea, on the whole, meets with a favourable response on the part of the governments of Britain and France.

Only two nuclear powers, the United States and China, continue holding a negative position on this question. They are opposing the efforts by the world community designed to curb the unrestrained arms race.

EDITORIAL VIEWS TIES WITH U.S., DISARMAMENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD191429Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 38 Signed to Press 14 Sep 78

[Editorial: "Along a Difficult But Noble Path"]

[Text] Each week brings new evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent, purposeful struggle to consolidate the process of detente. The other socialist countries act in the same direction.

The socialist states' joint efforts are receiving broad support throughout the world. This support is even more significant and its role more important because millions of people are deeply concerned by the attempts of reactionary imperialist circles to turn back the clock and resurrect the atmosphere of the cold war. These attempts are continuing.

The Focus of Attention

The state of Soviet-U.S. relations is attracting the special interest of the world public. This is natural and understandable. After all, the state of these relations exerts a tremendous influence on the international atmosphere as a whole. As a result of a number of Washington's political actions, relations between the two countries have noticeably deteriorated.

On 9 September, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Senator Edward Kennedy, the prominent U.S. politician. During their talk Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a principled assessment of the unsatisfactory state of relations between the USSR and the United States.

The profundity and correctness of this conclusion are obvious. Numerous facts show that Washington's approach to key issues, particularly the problems of disarmament, cannot fail to have an adverse effect on the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

While verbally advocating the consolidation of international cooperation and disarmament, Washington is in fact furthering the arms race. U.S. budget appropriations to strengthen its own war machine have experienced unprecedented growth. In addition, the U.S. Government continues to make great efforts to insure that the military appropriations of all its NATO partners are also increased.

Washington's plans to launch production of neutron weapons are causing tremendous anxiety in the world. These plans have evoked a wave of protests in the United States, Western Europe and Japan. This keen criticism, even from some of its NATO partners, caused the U.S. administration to temporarily shelve the projects to equip its forces with neutron weapons. But has it done so for long? Recently, Washington circles trying to spur on the production of this weapon have renewed their efforts.

As a result of Washington's vacillations and inconsistency, important Soviet-U.S. talks have come to a standstill, particularly SALT and talks on a number of other issues, the solution of which would end the nuclear and conventional arms race. The U.S. is stubbornly seeking one-sided advantages and is deviating from the principle of equal security for the two sides.

From the very first, Washington's human rights propaganda campaign has been anti-Soviet, and antisocialist. Its initiators gave no thought to how to really promote any progress in this matter. It is notable that they have done nothing to put their own house in order. The rights of U.S. national minorities are flagrantly violated, and millions of workers are deprived of the most important right--the right to work. The campaign initiated by Washington was conceived and is being openly implemented in an attempt to engage in provocative interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have resolutely rebuffed the initiators of this demagogic undertaking. At the same time, aware of the importance of constructive and stable relations with the United States for the cause of international detente, they are continuing their principled, consistent policy toward their improvement.

During his talk with Senator E. Kennedy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev clearly defined the principles on which, in the Soviet Union's opinion, mutual relations between our two countries should be built. It is important that they are based on the strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The talks expressed confidence that the smoothing out of Soviet-U.S. relations and their continued improvement would accord with the aspirations of the peoples of both countries and the interests of strengthening international detente and peace throughout the world.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly noted the need for joint efforts by our countries to achieve practical results at the talks on halting the arms race, above all the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement. The whole world is now waiting impatiently for specific results from these talks. After all, ending the arms race is a problem whose significance goes far beyond the framework of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations. Its solution would certainly normalize the entire international atmosphere.

In seeking progress at the talks with the United States on various aspects of disarmament, the Soviet Union also carefully considers the interests of third countries. In particular, it understands the desire of the nonnuclear powers to obtain international legal guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. Guided by the desire to satisfy their legitimate interests, the Soviet Union recently presented an important new initiative. USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko sent the UN secretary general a letter proposing the inclusion in the agenda of the 33d UN General Assembly session of the question of "the conclusion of an international convention on the consolidation of the guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states."

In advancing this proposal the Soviet Union notes the important contribution to nuclear weaponry of nonproliferation by the states that have renounced the production and acquisition of these weapons and do not allow their deployment on their territory. These states are fully entitled to count on guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. And this is precisely what is envisaged in the Soviet draft international convention. The intention is that the states acceding to the future agreement will not use nuclear weapons or threaten to use them against nonnuclear states.

The Soviet Union's new initiative is one more manifestation of its determination to promote in every way the consolidation of international detente.

Under the Sign of Friendship

A characteristic feature of current events is the growing role of the developing countries in the struggle to resolve problems like disarmament, detente and international security.
[paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union's cooperation with these countries began back at a time when it supported their struggle for national independence, and it has strengthened in subsequent years.

Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The guest from this great, friendly country was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. Soviet-Indian relations, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his talk with A.B. Vajpayee, are an important factor for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. He assessed highly India's contribution to the people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and its role in the nonalignment movement. The Indian external affairs minister voiced thanks for the consistent support given to the Indian people in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for economic and social progress.

In Africa, cordial relations of friendship link the Soviet Union with one of the continent's leading countries--socialist Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people are now celebrating the fourth anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the monarchy. A Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is taking part in the celebrations.

The Soviet Union's relations with socialist Ethiopia can serve as a model of fruitful cooperation in the interests of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

The Ethiopian people are well aware that the Soviet Union has always sincerely and consistently supported the African countries in their struggle for national independence and socioeconomic progress. The Soviet Union favors the African people's right to determine their own fate and supports the development of their relations with each other on the basis of peace and neighborliness. The Soviet Union's **opposition** to any attempts to interfere in the African states' internal affairs or to the creation of military blocs and the splitting of the African countries into antagonistic blocs is well known.

The peoples of our two countries are united by common aims in the struggle for social progress and against colonialism, imperialism and racism and for peace on earth. The development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations on this reliable basis accords with the interests not only of the peoples of the two countries but of the entire African Continent.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE HITS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON

LD191000Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 19, TASS--The U.N. Security Council extended the powers of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon by another four months, till January 18th, 1979.

It is said in United Nations circles in this context that half a year has already passed since the flagrant Israeli aggression against Lebanon. As early as March 19th, the Security Council demanded that the aggressor immediately withdraw its forces from the entire Lebanese territory, strictly respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon. Israel, however, continues brazenly challenging the United Nations, openly sabotages fulfillment of its decisions and does not discontinue intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

The report, presented by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to the Security Council, confirms instances of Tel Aviv's flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The report distinctly shows that the responsibility for the continuing tension on the south of that country is borne by the Israeli aggressor. It is thought in United Nations circles that the responsibility is shared by those who pursue a course for the conclusion of separate deals with the aggressor, obstruct the attainment of a comprehensive and equitable settlement in the Middle East.

Israel's actions in Lebanon, Mikhail Kharlamov, the representative of the USSR, emphasized in his speech, are a blow planned in advance on the Arab national liberation movement with the object of obstructing the attainment of a lasting and equitable Middle Eastern settlement. These actions are part of Israel's general aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Arab countries and peoples.

As for the road of separate deals, far from bringing closer a settlement in the Middle East, on the contrary it departs ever farther from it, encourages the aggressor in its criminal policy. Separate deals are an attempt at a collusion behind the back of the Arab peoples, they clearly reveal the desire of states, persistently pursuing the course for separate deals, to strengthen their positions in the Middle East, including their military positions. This constitutes a serious threat not only to the national independence of the Arabs but also contradicts the broad interests of international peace.

The Soviet Union, the representative of the USSR said, will invariably continue its solidarity with the Arab peoples who are fighting for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for the attainment of a just and stable settlement in the Middle East.

The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on the Security Council resolution because it did not contain a proper condemnation of Israel for sabotage of the council's resolutions, for scandalous aggressive actions against Lebanon and intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

UNGA SESSION AGENDA DEVOTED TO DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD181520Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 18, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, that opens here on September 19, is devoted to topical problems of strengthening peace and international security, consolidating and expanding the process of detente, to curbing the arms race and to disarmament. Its agenda includes more than 130 items, most of which demand their speediest solution in the interests of strengthening international security and further developing detente.

The session of the United Nations General Assembly is gathering in conditions when the relaxation of tension remains the leading tendency of international life as a result of the persistent and consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, and contrary to resistance by reactionary and militaristic circles of imperialism. Proceeding from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union intends at the present session to press for the expansion of cooperation among peoples and first of all for the solution of the cardinal problem of ending the arms race and moving on to disarmament.

The extensive and realistic Soviet programme of initiatives that go far in this direction has already met the approval and support of the world community at the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

The proposal submitted by the USSR at the United Nations on practical ways of ending the arms race evoked favourable responses among the delegates of the special session, while the main proposals and ideas contained in the recent speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, concerning questions of disarmament and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, were included in the basis of the special session's concluding document.

On the eve of the present forum of the United Nations the Soviet Union came out with a new peace initiative by proposing to include in the agenda of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important and urgent item the question "on the conclusion of an international convention on consolidating guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states." This initiative is viewed in the circles of the session's delegates as a substantial contribution to the lessening and ultimate elimination of the danger of nuclear war and to curbing the arms race.

Along with this the participants in the session are to discuss a wide range of questions connected with disarmament and reflecting the main Soviet initiatives in this field-- that is, the simultaneous halting by all states of the production of nuclear weapons, the gradual reduction and subsequent liquidation of its stockpiles, general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and new systems of such weapons, including the neutron bomb.

In the center of attention of the assembly's delegates are such key questions as a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and the convocation of a world disarmament conference, that were put by the Soviet Union in the agenda of the session. The international community also expects positive results in such a field as the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. It is believed here that the attainment of a SALT agreement would serve the interests of further deepening and consolidating detente.

An important place in the agenda of the session will be taken by questions connected with the need to liquidate the still remaining seats of dangerous tension and conflicts in the world, first of all in the Middle East, in South Africa, and in Cyprus.

All agree that it is the prime duty of the United Nations to facilitate the liquidation of the shameful seats of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa, the liquidation of encroachments on the equality and independence of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to expose the hypocritical Western campaign "in defence of human rights," which is a rude violation of generally accepted norms of international law and the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

In these conditions the peoples pin big hopes on the United Nations, believing that it can and should participate with greater vigour in the world struggle to liquidate the military danger, first of all to prevent nuclear war, and should double its efforts to achieve progress in the cause of ending the arms race, transition to real disarmament and towards the deepening of the process of detente.

Assembly Opens

LD192042Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 19, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The scheduled 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly has opened here. Representatives of 150 countries are attending it.

On the agenda of the session are more than 130 issues, the main of them are directed at strengthening and deepening the positive changes in the international situation, at strengthening the process of detente, which has borne out its viability in spite of the incessant attacks by opponents of peace and cooperation of peoples.

In connection with the forthcoming discussion of the Middle East problem, great alarm in the U.N. circles has been caused by the results of the tripartite separate meeting at Camp David. It was evaluated by many people here as a conspiracy against the peoples of the Middle East and interests of peace in that area. Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to the United Nations Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi described in a TASS interview the Camp David deal as "betrayal of the cause of the Palestinian Arabs based on As-Sadat's surrender to the demands of Tel Aviv and Washington."

On the first day of the session, the delegates elected the president for the 33d session of the U.N. General Assembly. It is Foreign Minister of Columbia Indalecio Llavano Aguirre. The Solomon Islands has been admitted to the United Nations Organisation, thus becoming its 150th member state. I.L. Aguirre declared from the rostrum of the session for enhancing the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security of peoples. He noted that the main threat to mankind stems from the incessant arms race. That is why an overwhelming majority of states are vitally interested in ending the arms race and in disarmament, stressed the president for the 33d session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Jordanian Delegate's Statement

LD200956Y Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 20, TASS--Hazim Nusaybah, the permanent representative of Jordan at the United Nations, at a press conference on Tuesday, read out a statement by the Jordanian Government on the results of the separate talk at Camp David. The statement emphasizes that Jordan is not bound by any moral or material commitments to the Camp David agreements, adopted without its participation, and will continue the search for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of respect for the interests of the Palestinian people. The statement also says that Jordan regards as acceptable only such a settlement which envisages the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, including the Gaza Strip and the Jordan West Bank and also the recovery of Jordan sovereignty over a part of Jerusalem.

Commenting on this statement Hazim Nusaybah said: Jordan rejects the agreements reached by the participants in the talks, which have many loopholes and do not ensure specific ways of solving the problem of a Middle East settlement. Jordan believes that any separate efforts on that issue are fraught with dangerous consequences and cannot but lead to a weakening of the position of the Arab countries. A really just and stable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only if the Arab countries act together and make sure of the genuine restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

UNCTAD BOARD DISCUSSES AGENDA OF UPCOMING SESSION

LD181756Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 18, TASS--The 18th session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development ended in the Palace of Nations. Taking part in it were representatives of the majority of member-countries of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), observers from different international organizations.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board discussed the preliminary agenda of the fifth UNCTAD session which, under the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, must be held in Manila, the Philippines, in May, 1979. An important place in the work of the session was held by further widening of international commercial and economic cooperation, also among countries with different social and economic systems. During the discussion attention was also paid to the problem of commercial and economic aspects of disarmament in the light of decisions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING ENDS IN VIENNA

LD181822Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 18, TASS--A regular session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has ended in the Austrian capital. The board is the day-to-day governing body of the agency. Discussed were questions of the agency's control over the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in non-nuclear member-countries of Euratom, of the governing principles and general rules of the granting by the agency of technical assistance to member countries of that organization, and also the question of expanding the board.

The biggest attention of the participants in the session was drawn to the question of the agency's control in the European Atomic Energy Community. As is known, the IAEA-Euratom control agreement went into force already last February. But to this day, because of the position of Euratom and some of its members, the agency is not yet effecting full control over the entire atomic industry of the non-nuclear member-countries of Euratom. The IAEA controls only 144 of the 205 nuclear installations. Remaining outside of control are such important enterprises of the atomic industry as such important enterprises of the atomic industry as plants for the enrichment of uranium, the production of nuclear fuel and processing it. Most members of the board voiced concern over this state of affairs.

The Soviet delegation resolutely came out for the speediest introduction of full control over Euratom's entire nuclear activities. When discussing the question of the procedure of granting technical assistance, the Soviet delegation declared for the granting of such aid predominantly to developing countries that are signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The need to apply the agency's guarantees to all types of technical aid in all spheres was stressed.

Developing countries again came out for expanding the composition of the board. They proposed to increase membership from 34 to 36 members. The session did not accept this proposal on the grounds that an expansion of membership of the board may have an adverse effect on the efficiency of this guiding body of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

DRUG TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE ENDS IN SOFIA

LD162140Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, September 16, TASS--The first international customs conference on cooperation in combatting drug trafficking has ended in Varna, Bulgaria. It was attended by delegates of 24 European, Asian, African and American countries. They exchanged opinions on measures against drug trafficking and took the decision on establishing closer cooperation between customs organizations of all states of the world.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' TO 'SOME POLITICIANS' 'QUIET DIPLOMACY'

LD150916Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

["Illusions of Bourgeois Politicians"--TASS headline; following item was carried under the headline "Rejoinder" in the 15 September PRAVDA on page 5]

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--PRAVDA carries today the following comment: Reports with reference to pronouncements of some politicians of the United States, including congressmen, have appeared again in the American press in the past few days, on a possible departure from the USSR of a number of persons who expressed the intention to move to Israel or the United States. This theme in itself is not new for the American press, and the above pronouncements would deserve no attention were they not aimed at creating the impression that the attempts to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs can be more successful if the methods of the so-called "quiet diplomacy" are used.

Whatever are the motives behind the desire of that or other leader to pose as a champion of "human rights", and no matter how alluring such a possibility would seem to him, the essence of the matter does not change.

Those who entertain some illusions on this score should have it clear that neither in these matters nor in politics in general, the Soviet Union has a double standard: one designed, so to day, for the public, and the second--for some other occasions. Such phenomena, it is true, are not a rarity for bourgeois politicians. But there exist generally-recognized international standards and, at long last, simply tact which they should also observe.

The Soviet Union shall allow nobody to be a judge or a lawyer in matters which concern only itself. There is no need for us to adopt somebody else's laws or look for prophets in foreign lands. We resolutely turned down and turn down any attempts to interfere in our internal affairs no matter what the guise such attempts have.

If we are to speak of real observance of human rights, the Soviet people know well how things stand in this sphere in capitalist society in general and in the United States specifically.

But they firmly believe that such questions should not be introduced into the sphere of inter-state relations and should not be used for exerting some pressure upon the other side, for interference in its internal affairs. It is only to be regretted that sometimes these questions substitute really cardinal problems: elimination of the threat of the missile-nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of the arms race, relaxation of international tension.

Meanwhile, solution of these matters directly affects the sphere of human rights. On whether our two countries will be successfully advancing along the lines of detente really depends on the ensuring of the main human right, comparable with nothing--the right to live.

U.S. 'ADVENTURIST DOCTRINES' HAVE NO FUTURE IN ARAB EAST

LD190909Y Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by SOVETSKAYA LITVA "Observer": "The Pentagon and the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Recently U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown expounded Washington's "new" military doctrine for the Arab east, which contains a blatant sermon on U.S. imperialist goals in the Persian Gulf-Red Sea area. [paragraph continues]

The Pentagon chief stressed in particular that the United States is making most vigorous efforts to strengthen the U.S. "military presence" in what he called an "extremely fluid" part of the world. "The Near East, Red Sea and Persian Gulf," Brown said, "cannot be divorced from our security, the security of NATO and of our allies...."

The Persian Gulf.... It was on its idyllic shores that the enthralling tales of Scheherazade were created. This gulf was once called the pirate sea because it was completely dominated by pirates who held sailors, merchants and pearl fishermen in fear and terror. Two centuries ago even more dangerous and importunate guests suddenly arrived--British colonialists and slave-traders. The colonial plunder began. London said that it was necessary to combat...piracy and slave-trading.

That's what happened in the past. History has signed colonialism's death warrant. Yet neocolonialists--American diplomats, generals and admirals--have come to the lands of the Near East and to the shores of the Persian Gulf. Along with the kings and bankers of the Rockefeller, Mellon and other financial groups, they have begun the practical implementation of so-called "plans for safeguarding the security of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea," making demagogic statements about the need to defend the countries of the Arab east against..."world communism" in an attempt to justify their aggressive actions.

It is not the splendor of pearls or the sacred object of ancient Islam that attract the transatlantic generals and Wall Street moneybags to the Arab east today. The Persian Gulf and Red Sea area is of great strategic importance to the American expansionists and it possesses tremendous oil resources. Moreover, the cost of extraction is among the lowest in the world because the oil deposits lie near the surface, the ports that export the oil are nearby and labor at the oilfields is cheap.

Most Arab states are firmly committed to the nationalization of foreign oil companies and are implementing this successfully. The United States and NATO countries sounded the alarm: "What is it going to come to!" They began to look for ways of maintaining control of Arab oil and insuring that they have broad access to it in the future. Basing their actions on the "divide and conquer" principle (nothing new in that), the U.S. military exploited the growing desire of certain Arab reactionary circles in a number of Persian Gulf countries to acquire expensive weapons, primarily to combat progressive forces and revolutionary movements in these countries. The main "purchaser" of American and West European weapons is Saudi Arabia, which is regarded by Washington as a reliable vehicle for U.S. policy in this part of the world.

Nor have Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates remained aloof from the militarist psychosis. Their interests clearly coincide with the interests of the transatlantic "merchants of death." By selling large batches of weapons to countries in the Arab east, the Pentagon is strengthening desirable regimes and their armies and is "compensated" for oil purchases and making a big profit. In the meantime, the reactionary rulers of these states use the weapons to combat liberation movements. They play into the hands of international imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

The American imperialists' designs ignore the new and radically different situation and the historical processes taking place in the world. The adventurist doctrines and concepts formulated by Washington for the Arab east have no future. Nothing and nobody is capable of halting the national liberation movement. History cannot be reversed.

HOUSE PASSES BILL 'RESTRICTING RIGHTS' OF FOREIGN ENVOYS

LD191052Y Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 19, TASS--The House of Representatives of the United States Congress on Monday finally endorsed a new draft law restricting the rights of diplomatic missions of foreign countries on the territory of the United States, including missions at the United Nations. The bill will now be sent to the United States President for signing and after this will become a law in force on the territory of the United States.

Under the draft law, about two thirds of the members of the diplomatic corps in the United States will be deprived of their immunities and privileges they enjoyed under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. The essence of the new discriminatory draft lies in the introduction of a new procedure of judicial examination with regard to persons enjoying diplomatic immunities and privileges. Unprecedented in international practice is a provision on the necessity of staff members of missions applying to American courts for establishing their diplomatic immunity and privileges and also the investment of local courts with the right of passing verdicts on the presence or lack of appropriate immunities and privileges of a specific staff member of a diplomatic mission.

Adoption of the new law does not accord with the commitments assumed by the United States under the Vienna Convention and also contradicts the principles and standards of contemporary international law and generally-accepted international practice with regard to persons enjoying diplomatic immunities and privileges.

Strange, to say the least, sound statements by spokesmen of the U.S. Department of State alleging that the bill is called upon to facilitate effective application of the Vienna Convention in the United States. It is quite obvious that application of the discriminatory provisions could cause serious friction in the mutual relations between diplomatic missions and the authorities of the country of their stay and thus between the relevant states. The new law, specifically, could lead to such a situation when officials of Soviet missions in the United States had less favourable conditions for work compared with the staff of Americans missions in the USSR, i.e. the principle of reciprocity would be violated.

CONGRESS DISPUTES DISTRIBUTION, NOT SIZE, OF MILITARY FUNDS

LD200745Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy commentary: "Surrounding the 'Budget Pie'"]

[Text] A "battle" is developing between the U.S. executive and legislative branches over the military budget for fiscal 1979. The "battle" began when the legislators tore to shreds a considerable part of the military appropriations bill that the administration had submitted to Congress early in the year. President Carter then vetoed the final appropriations bill passed by Congress--the most important component of the Pentagon budget. The bill was sent back for revision.

The U.S. press is stressing one feature above all: The White House objects to the \$2 billion appropriated for the construction of a nuclear aircraft carrier, which Congress "willfully" included in the bill. At first glance one might get the impression that the administration is concerned about the taxpayers' money and is trying to protect the "budget pie" from encroachments by the military-industrial complex. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Behind the clamorous Washington "battle" lurks a backstage struggle among various parts of the military-industrial complex over the budget billions. According to NEWSWEEK magazine, the powerful "nuclear-navy lobby" is forcefully advocating \$2 billion in appropriations for the nuclear submarine. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation and a whole squadron of admirals are heading the campaign. For many months messages have been sent to legislators from the corporation's headquarters about the company's wish to build the aircraft carrier.

However, military-industrial companies manufacturing other types of arms want to get their hands on that same \$2 billion (and even larger sums). They are demanding that the aircraft carrier be "scuttled" and that the money be channeled into building military aircraft, combat vehicles, electronics systems, communications facilities, ammunition, scientific research projects and so forth. These weapons manufacturers convinced the Pentagon leadership and then the White House, too. This is the real story behind the President's veto which, as Defense Secretary H. Brown declared, will not lead to a reduction of the military budget.

No matter how the "battle" on the banks of the Potomac ends, the military-industrial complex as a whole will not lose. It will most likely receive a record "budget pie"; approximately \$130 billion.

SENATOR HATFIELD URGES END TO FUNDS FOR NEUTRON BOMB

LD200146Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield has urged legislators to put an end to allocations from the federal fund for all activities connected with the neutron bomb. He supported the demand of the lawyers movement for banning the neutron bomb. The organization called for immediate renunciation of manufacturing this weapon. In a statement published in Washington, the organizations committee says manufacture should be prevented of a weapon the use of which would cause the agonizing death of millions of people and cause irreparable genetic damage to the coming generations.

HENRY WINSTON OF CPUSA SPEAKS ON SOVIET TELEVISION

LD161808Y Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 16, TASS--The agreement to limit strategic arms may become the cornerstone for consolidating peace, said Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the USA. In an interview broadcast by Soviet Television on September 16, he pointed out that on the way to achieve the agreement there are obstacles put up by the ultra-rightwing circles of the United States bent on pursuing a policy of aggression and war.

Nevertheless, Henry Winston said, facts demonstrate that all sober-minded Americans favour an early signing of the SALT agreement. The world can be saved from a nuclear war only through conclusion of such agreements between the United States of America and the Soviet Union as well as thanks to the will and purposefulness of the Soviet Union in the struggle to conclude such agreements. I have seen once again that the Soviet Government, the whole of the Soviet people united around the CPSU, and Leonid Brezhnev personally are actively working to implement the peace programme adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

Those working for peace, democracy and national liberation are a majority, which is a cause for optimism.

Henry Winston condemned the hegemonist foreign policy course of Peking, pursuing the same aims with the most reactionary forces of imperialism. I consider it extremely important, he stressed, for the people to realize that what is going on in Peking at present represents an enormous threat, a colossal danger not only for the Chinese people and the peoples of South-East Asia, but also for the United States of America and the whole world. The Peking leadership openly preaches inevitability of a new world war, obstructing disarmament or any efforts contributing to the security of states and peoples.

China's leaders are preaching and pursuing a great-power chauvinist and anti-Soviet policy.

The Chinese leadership is doing all it can to sow enmity in the family of the socialist peoples to divide the workers' movement in the capitalist countries. By its very essence Maoism is alien to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and the notorious concept of the "three worlds" reflects the hegemonist aspirations of Peking's leaders, who wish to put back the clock of history. But nobody has ever been able to do that. Sober-minded people, Henry Winston said, must step up their struggle against the forces pursuing the short-sighted and dangerous policy.

NASA REPORTS FALL OF U.S. SATELLITE PEGASUS-1

LD171702Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 17, TASS--The American artificial earth satellite Pegasus-1 today entered the solid layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist. The unburned fragments of the satellite fell into the Atlantic Ocean in the area of Angola's coast, reports the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Pegasus-1 was put into a near-earth orbit in 1965. Its total weight with the last stage of the rocket-carrier Saturn-1, from which it failed to separate, was about 10 tons. The day before, NASA reported that part of the satellite's fragments, that have not burnt in the atmosphere, might fall in a vast area stretching 31 degree north and south of the Equator. The Pegasus-1 orbit passed over the central areas of the Western Hemisphere, Africa, India and Australia.

BRIEFS

USSR-U.S. SEA MAMMAL STUDY--Recently, scientists from the Sea Mammal Study Laboratory of the Magadan Branch of TINRO returned to Magadan after a joint expedition with U.S. scientists. The expedition's main purpose was to obtain reliable data on the biology of walruses. The expedition sailed aboard the vessel Zubarevo from Provideniya and spent July and early August in the Bering Sea, later moving to the Chukchi Sea. On 4 August, the vessel picked up two U.S. scientists at Point Barrow. The U.S. scientists conducted observations of walruses and distribution of seals. They expressed particular interest in the number of walrus rookeries. The U.S. scientists left the Soviet vessel at Gambell on St. Lawrence Island, and the vessel left for Provideniya on 18 August. An invitation was extended to the U.S. scientists to study seals in the USSR, and two or three of them are expected to visit Magadan next year. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW]

PRC USES CAMBODIA, HOACHIAO TO SUBVERT SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD191329Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 P 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov article: "Peking: A Threat to the Countries of Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Bangkok, 13 September--Recently Cambodian troops, violating the border, organized an armed provocation on Thai territory not far from the border city of Aranyaprathet, 250 km east of Bangkok. The participants set up an ambush on the road along the border, destroying a transport column and killing a number of Thai soldiers and civilians.

In this regard the Bangkok POST recalls that last December, in the same place, 16 civilians living in a Thai border village were killed in a similar operation. Then in mid-August Cambodian troops provoked armed border incidents 300 km southeast of Bangkok, near the city of Khlong Yai.

Local observers regard Phnom Penh's increasing armed provocations on the border with Vietnam and Thailand as being directly connected with the stepping up of subversive activity by Peking, which is following a hegemonist, great-power course in Southeast Asia. The role of strike detachment in whipping up tension is assigned to Cambodia, as well as to antigovernment forces connected with Peking operations on the territory of several Southeast Asian countries.

Cambodia, for instance, again sabotaged the conference of the regional committee on the Mekong recently held in Vientiane. Representatives of the countries of the Mekong basin--Vietnam, Laos and Thailand--who spoke at the conference came out in favor of further strengthening cooperation and consolidating peace and the security of the region's peoples.

The Bangkok POST reported the involvement of Peking secret services in the antigovernment activity of separatist and reactionary forces, as well as remnants of former Kuomintang troops in the states of the Indochinese peninsula bordering on China. The Thai press and radio, citing informed sources, report a secret visit to Peking by General Vang Pao, henchman of the American CIA, around whom, in the years of imperialist intervention, the U.S. secret services knocked together a 10,000 man force of mercenaries from the Meo tribe in the mountain regions of Laos. Remnants of this force, the Bangkok POST reports, are now operating against Laos and Vietnam. At secret talks in Peking, according to the newspaper, the question of creating an "independent Meo state" on the territory of Laos and Vietnam bordering on China, was discussed.

Together with this a buildup of Peking's subversive actions in Southeast Asia is also being noted on the diplomatic front. The pro-Peking press in countries in that region, particularly the Chinese-language press, makes no secret of the fact that the main aim of this provocative policy is to strengthen the PRC's positions at the expense of other countries, in particular Socialist Vietnam. It appears from the newspapers that this is taking place with the support of imperialist circles.

An important role in knocking together a pro-Peking front is allotted to the millions of local Chinese--the Hoachiao--living in Southeast Asian countries. The other day, on the eve of the visit to Thailand by PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the Peking Embassy held an "instructional meeting" in Bangkok's fashionable (Naray) Hotel, for the local Hoachiao, at which, according to newspaper reports, more than 1,000 representatives of major companies, banks and associations of the Chinese minority in Thailand were present. [paragraph continues]

The PRC ambassador, who spoke at the meeting, the local press writes, called on the local Hoachiao to cooperate actively in Peking's implementation of its political course in Southeast Asia and attacked the "minority" who are "trying to sow discord and dissatisfaction."

However, the backstage fuss, armed provocations, political and diplomatic pressure and collusion with the forces of local and international reaction being carried out by Peking are not capable of halting the process of detente and the normalization of relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia. This is also indicated by the concrete steps to strengthen multilateral relations between countries in the region and Vietnam and Laos, and the businesslike dialog which has begun on means of cooperation aimed at creating a zone of peace in Southeast Asia.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON NEIGHBORS HAVE 'FLIMSY BASIS'

OW190619Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Korolev commentary]

[Text] Territorial claims on neighboring countries are one of the characteristics of China's foreign policy. The Maoists call the areas in Asia on which Peking lays territorial claim "lost territories." These areas total 10.5 million square kms, or more than 1 million square kms more than China's own territory.

We remember that in the mid-60's Mao Tse-tung came up with a long list of territorial claims. During his talks with a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party, Mao claimed a considerable portion of the Soviet territories as Chinese territory. He also told the delegation that China planned to annex the MPR. As you know, Peking has long pursued an aggressive and [words indistinct] policy toward Mongolia. The map drawn by Peking indicates that territories of India, Burma, Vietnam and practically the rest of all its neighboring countries are claimed as Chinese territories. Peking is making these claims simply because Chinese merchants or travelers visited these areas. If Peking tries to justify its expansionist intentions on such a flimsy basis, Peking may soon lay territorial claim on areas where Overseas Chinese operate stores.

Recently the Peking propaganda machinery has claimed that more than 200 islands and reefs comprising major archipelagoes in the South China Sea belong to China. The Maoists are vigorously advocating armed seizure of the Hsisha Islands. The Peking press is (?telling of) how some of the Hsisha Islands are being developed by China. The Maoist propaganda is also demanding that the Nansha Islands, which are 1,500 kilometers (?away), and other islands be returned to the bosom of the fatherland.

We like to point out that part of the Hsisha and Nansha islands are traditionally part of Vietnamese territory. It is noteworthy that Peking became more covetous of the islands in the South China Sea after it was reported that there were huge oil deposits near these islands.

This spring a dispute developed between Japan and China over the Senkaku Islands. Peking began to make a territorial claim on the islands after it was reported that there might be huge oil deposits near the Senkaku Islands.

Peking's territorial claims against other countries are not an accidental phenomenon. The Maoists' expansionist intentions leave no doubt about the aggressive nature of Peking's present policy.

GLEBOV REVERSES PRC CHARGES OF USSR TIES WITH SOVIET KOREA

OW181315Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Summary] A few days ago, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article saying that the USSR seemed to have maintained contacts with South Korea's Pak Chong-hui regime. This is PEOPLE'S DAILY's usual way of slandering the USSR, namely, by fabricating lies. By doing so, the paper seeks to divert the attention of the people of China and the world from Peking's own extremely despicable attitude on the Korean question. Let us discuss this matter in more detail.

"In recent years, Peking has been strongly advocating the preservation of the so-called Japan-U.S. security treaty. Everybody knows that this treaty was intended against China and the DPRK. In 1971, Peking also admitted this fact. On 24 June 1971, NCNA carried a special commentary on the subject of indefinite extension of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. It said: Facts have proved that the notorious Japan-U.S. security treaty, a treaty concocted by the Japanese and U.S. military cliques, it spearheaded against the people of China, Korea, Indochina and Asia.

"We ask: Have the nature and aims of this treaty changed? Of course not. What has changed is Peking's policy. To realize its hegemonist and antisocialist plans, Peking has disregarded the interests of the people of China, Korea and other Asian countries. Peking now thinks that it can profit from courting the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists. [passage indistinct] Today, Peking's social militarists strongly advocate the preservation of U.S. military bases and the stationing of U.S. troops in Japan."

Recently Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, visited the DPRK. "While there, he vociferously talked about the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and China's support for the Korean people in their struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries and for national unification. We ask: How can Peking talk about its friendship for the Korean people and its support for their anti-imperialist struggle while it openly follows a different policy? These facts indicate that Peking's political acts totally contradict the vital interests of the Korean people.

"We should also point out that Teng has told American visitors in Peking that the United States should continue its military involvement in South Korea. Thus, the PEOPLE'S DAILY claim that the USSR has maintained contacts with South Korea is an attempt to divert people's attention from Peking's acts of wooing the United States.

"It is quite possible that PEOPLE'S DAILY wants to use such slander to hide Peking's own clandestine ties with the Pak Chong-hui regime. In fact, this would not be surprising at all. Peking cooperates with and supports all reactionary, anti-Soviet regimes.

"No doubt South Korea hates the USSR, and Teng Hsiao-ping fully agrees with the U.S. imperialists who call China NATO's member in the Orient. This means that China should (?act accordingly) and support the U.S. plan which, of course, is not one to turn all Korea into a socialist country but one where the U.S. imperialists see the DPRK annexed by South Korea. To realize this goal, the United States is supplying large amounts of weapons to the Pak Chong-hui regime and hopes to have the support of China--NATO's member in the Orient."

DZUR-LED CSSR DELEGATION VISITS MILITARY POSTS

LD191836Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak military delegation led by General Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, today visited the Taman Guards Motorized Rifles Division, where it acquainted itself with the organization of battle and political training in the Soviet Armed Forces and with the everyday life of Soviet servicemen.

The guests then went to an Air Force garrison near Moscow and reviewed Air Force equipment.

The delegation visited the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center. The guests familiarized themselves with the system of cosmonaut training and laid flowers at the memorial to Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin.

Receives October Revolution Order

LD192004Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awards the October Revolution Order to Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The award was made to make his combat services rendered to the joint struggle during the World War II and his great contribution to the consolidation of the militant comradeship of the armed forces of the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

BULGARIA'S GRIGOROV STOPS IN MOSCOW; TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD191443Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--M. Grigorov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has stopped over in Moscow on his way from Pyongyang.

He had meetings and talks with M.A. Yasnov and K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

SFRY YOUTH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee, a delegation of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia arrived in Moscow today. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee. The welcome was attended among others also by Joze Smole, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in the Soviet Union. At the Komsomol Central Committee, Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Central Committee, had talks with the delegation of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, in the course of which the Yugoslav comrades were acquainted with the work of the Lenin Komsomol in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of the 18th Komsomol Congress as well as with the preparations for the Komsomol's 60th anniversary. During their stay in the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav guests will visit Armenia and the Tyumenskaya Oblast Komsomol organization, where they will be informed of the experience of the work concerned with the communist education of the young people. [Text] [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

KOSYGIN, KEKKONEN SPEAK AT CORNERSTONE LAYING; LAUD TIES

Kosygin Speech

LD142322Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

["Summary" of speech made by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the ceremony laying the cornerstone of the Kostamuksha ore enrichment plant; bracketed passages supplied by Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep Morning Edition page 2]

[Text] This day [A.N. Kosygin said], is a memorable event in the development of relations between the USSR and Finland, a day when we ceremoniously lay the foundation stone of the Kostamuksha ore enrichment plant. The participation by the eminent statesman Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, in this event proves how important Finland thinks this new step of ours is in the economic cooperation between our countries. I have the particular pleasure to greet you, Mr President of the republic, together with members of the Finnish Government in your company and all Finnish and Soviet experts and workers who are working hand in hand at the building site of the Kostamuksha enrichment plant, and convey to you, on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, his warm greetings and best wishes.

This is not the first time that the start or conclusion of great cooperation between Soviet and Finnish building workers has been celebrated as a joint event. The same thing occurred when Finnish and Soviet experts and workers began the Svetogorsk cellulose and paper plant or when the Loviisa nuclear powerplant, which was built with the participation of Soviet and Finnish workers, designers, engineers and scientists, was put into operation in Finland. Man's constructive work arouses profound respect, and when this work unites the people of different countries in a harmonious family it does not merely mean a new cooperative field but a joint enterprise that helps them proceed on the road of progress, peaceful prosperity and a happy life.

We hold a high assessment of Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation, because it increases the material wealth of our countries while it serves the cause of strengthening Soviet-Finnish friendship. This friendship has developed and grown stronger thanks to the course chosen by our countries, a course of convergence, mutual trust and respect of individual interests, that has been unswervingly implemented by the Soviet Union and Finland for the past 3 decades. The foundation for this wise policy was laid by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It has found reflection in the Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, the 30th anniversary of which we celebrated this year.

The Soviet Union and Finland have demonstrated how political relations between two states with differing social systems can be radically restructured and developed on the basis of equality and noninterference, mutual respect and profound trust. Our countries were among the first in post-war Europe to apply democratic principles of observing equal rights, mutual benefits and refrain from discrimination and various artificial restrictions in international economic relations.

When assessing the development of our economic relations we can say that they have gradually risen to an ever higher level and have become ever firmer and more diversified. We have already passed through a series of stages, the most important of which was probably the long-term program of developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation signed in Moscow in May 1977 by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. Finland is the first Western European country with whom a cooperation program has been signed for such a long period--up to 1990.

At the same time in May we signed an agreement on building the Kostomuksha ore enrichment plant. It was the basis for the extensive work being done here in Kostomuksha. One can be certain that this work will be successful. Finnish builders have already shown that they are very capable of cooperating with Soviet builders and they have become known for their industriousness, skill and conscientiousness. It is also significant that all those engaged in this building, both Finnish and Soviet persons, are conscious that they are doing great and necessary work. A modern metallurgical plant and an entire town for 25,000 inhabitants complete with all amenities are being built here. The building of this complex provides work for many thousand workers in northeast Finland, and means that Rautaruukki [the metallurgical plant] in Raase, which is of importance in Finland's economic life, as well as Cherepovets metallurgical plant in the USSR will be supplied with ore from Kostomuksha. This project's implementation will have a desirable effect on the development of each country's surrounding areas. Kostomuksha is a building site in the frontier area, and we can note with great satisfaction that the Soviet-Finnish border is now more than a peace frontier; it can justly be called a frontier of cooperation existing in neighborly concord. How could one doubt that the cooperation which has already yielded such good results will not be extended and be invested with new meaning? This is supported by the long-term program which can now be made more concrete than before, since work in the USSR drawing up national economic plans for the next 5-year period and even longer has begun. Prerequisites for an expansion of Soviet-Finnish cooperation are cooperative projects already begun such as the Svetogorsk cellulose and paper combine in the USSR, Rautaruukki [the metallurgical plant] in Raase, the gas pipeline between the USSR and Finland and the Saimaan Kanava [canal] whose 10th anniversary we marked a month ago.

Finland's border trade with the Leningrad and Murmansk areas, our Baltic republics and Soviet Karelia is developing. One can be certain that the peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Finland, as well as the strengthening friendship, to which our countries' peoples have given their firm support, will serve even more extensively to improve the international situation in the next few years.

Friendly Soviet-Finnish ties have always held appreciable weight in European political affairs. At the present time, when the course toward detente is being subjected to tests, the positive experience of Soviet-Finnish cooperation acquires particular significance.

Certain circles in the capitalist world are trying to cast doubts on the reality of the understanding achieved in Helsinki 3 years ago, and are endeavoring to minimize their value. Soviet-Finnish cooperation proves convincingly that the principles of peaceful coexistence can and must be not only proclaimed but put into practice and made an unalterable law of contacts between states.

The Soviet Union has always believed that all states must aim toward this.

We rate highly the efforts to this end by the president of the republic, Kekkonen, as well as the Finnish Government. The Soviet Union has focused much attention on the ideas put forward by the president of the republic in a Stockholm speech last May, concerning the security problems of northern Europe. The formation of a nuclear free zone in northern Europe would [further] stabilize the situation in this region and would strengthen European security. This measure could also be of great significance in solving the chief [urgent] problem of our time, the nonproliferation of nuclear arms [in Europe and throughout the world]. With a great sense of responsibility the Soviet Union declares its own readiness, together with other nuclear powers, to give guarantees for turning northern Europe into a nuclear free zone. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, proposals serving detente and implementation of the Helsinki accords have always been and will continue to be a very important matter that we are furthering with our practical steps. Our statements on detente and peace have never been mere political slogans, as is the case with some Western politicians who, while speaking of detente, in practice exacerbate tension and, uttering phrases about disarmament, are in reality stepping up the arms race. In the economic disorder into which the capitalist world has fallen in the growing inflation and growing instability of currencies, the arms race is of the greatest significance. It is precisely for that reason that implementation of proposals aiming at safeguarding peace means to all nations the appearance of new opportunities serving economic progress and increasing prosperity [of all the peoples].

In the opinion of the Finnish and Soviet nations [peoples] detente and a strengthening of security are an inseparable part of the work necessary to carry out even more new joint projects here and elsewhere. For that reason we are certain that the deep neighborly concord between the USSR and Finland and the joint actions by our states in the field of international politics will be further consolidated.

At the festive event, connected with the laying of the cornerstone of the Kostomuksha ore enrichment plant I should like to express cordial words to the Soviet and Finnish building workers, engineers and all experts who are working to implement this important project. With their skill, know-how, their work and knowledge and through the efforts of millions of Soviet and Finnish people, Soviet-Finnish friendship is being strengthened. And we can say with certainty that this friendship has a stable basis and its future is securely safeguarded. May the course of friendship and trust, pursued by our countries and proved reliable in the test of time, be strengthened. May the cooperation between the Soviet and Finnish nations [peoples] develop.

Kekkonen Speech

LD141440Y Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Kostomuksha, (Karel ASSR) September 14, TASS--Urho Kekkonen in his statement stressed that the interests of security of states occupy a central place in international politics.

Finland and the Soviet Union, he pointed out, have firmly settled the problem of mutual security back in 1948, having concluded an agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which, during the last thirty years, has preserved, in all its parts, its validity and original importance for the two nations.

We can now state that the 1948 treaty is largely conducive to the preservation of the highly stable and calm situation as regards security in northern Europe, thus contributing to the realization of the aspirations to consolidate international peace and detente.

Finland's president pointed out that the Kostomuksha project is, by its scale, the largest project in the cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union. At present, the Soviet Union is Finland's chief trading partner. It accounts for about one fifth of Finland's entire foreign trade turnover.

Urho Kaleva Kekkonen stressed that the Finnish-Soviet cooperation is based on reciprocity.

Variation To Talks

The following variation to the article entitled "Kosygin, Kekkonen Hold Cooperative Talks in Kostamuksha" published in the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, were supplied from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 September, page 1:

Paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA reads...Republic of Finland. A.N. Kosygin conveyed to President U.K. Kekkonen friendly greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. U.K. Kekkonen expressed warm thanks and asked that his cordial wishes be conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev...supplying passage.

GORSHKOV HAS TALKS WITH SWEDISH DEFENSE OFFICIALS

LD191529Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Stockholm, 13 September, TASS--Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy, who is here on an official visit, has met with Swedish Defense Minister E. Krommark; Gen S. Synnergren, commander of the armed forces; and Vice Admiral B. Lundvall, commander of the Navy, and had talks with them. The commander in chief of the USSR Navy also visited the Defense Staff and Navy Staff where he was informed of the organization and activity of the Swedish naval forces.

The Swedish naval commander held a dinner in honor of the Soviet guest at which S.G. Gorshkov and B. Lundvall exchanged speeches.

FRENCH FIRM OFFERS SOLUTION TO OLYMPIC COMPUTER VETO

LD192152Y Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--The Thomson CSF firm is proud of the title of official purveyor of the Olympic games of 1980, which has been recently granted to it by the Soviet organizing committee, a correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was told by leading officials of the firm Jean Prevost and Jean Pierre Barrault. They noted that the Thomson-CSF has already long established business relations with Soviet organizations. First cooperation was chiefly in the field of telecommunications. Then a new stage came--supplies of colour TV equipment. Another important field of close cooperation is civil aviation. The firm's equipment for the automatic landing of planes is in operation in Sheremetyevo and Vnukovo airports in Moscow, as well as in Leningrad and Tashkent.

As Jean Prevost and Jean Pierre Barrault pointed out, the firm undertook the supply of equipment for colour programs during the Olympic games-80. Equipment has already been supplied for live reports, including equipment of a controller's office. Apart from it, 39 plants have been manufactured for telecasting colour films.

As far as the electronic computer, whose supply by the Sperry Rand Corporation has been banned by the U.S. authorities, the leaders of the French firm said, if the Soviet organizations are interested (and if our authorities give consent), we could provide an original resolution of the technological problem.

In this connection, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA recalls that Washington not only vetoed the supply to the USSR of the computer, which was designed for ensuring the transmission of information about the Olympic games in Moscow, but also try to impose a similar "stand" on a number of West European countries, which caused indignation both from public and official circles of these countries. Thus in particular the French Foreign Ministry considered it necessary to issue an explanation recalling that France does not attach political considerations to the sale of civil equipment.

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH PRC

LD191520Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, September 19, TASS--"The Common Market foreign ministers today are discussing here the question of expanding trade with China and the granting of trade preferences to that country. For this purpose a large delegation of industrialists and bankers of the Nine is leaving for China on September 23rd, headed by the vice chairman of the EEC Commission for Foreign Political Relations, Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Peking's course for a rapprochement with the EEC has the purpose of establishing contacts with NATO through the community, to enter into a bloc with that military alliance on an anti-Soviet platform and simultaneously of getting access to NATO weapons. As shown by ever more frequent visits by Chinese delegations to capitals of the Nine, Peking, above all, is interested in the acquisition of strategic commodities. Thus, in Britain it is going to purchase Harrier fighters, in the FRG the Chinese established close contacts with the biggest military-industrial corporations, including Messerschmidt-Belkow-Blohm." In France, they display greater interest in nuclear researches and radio electronics, etc.

The blunt militaristic trend of foreign policy and the diplomacy of Peking meet with full approval by the imperialist Western quarters. It pleases them that the Chinese leaders try hard to support NATO and those forces that come out against detente and for the arms race.

Regarding the Peking leadership as its ally in countering the peaceable policy of the countries of the socialist community, the Common Market in January last offered China access to strategic commodities whose export to socialist countries is banned and granted it most favoured nations' status.

The turn towards the Common Market, which Peking but recently described as "evidence of the dying convulsions of imperialism," points to the unprincipled, anti-popular nature of Peking's policy which is subordinated exclusively to the hegemonistic and chauvinistic designs of the Chinese leadership.

SOVIET MEDIA CRITICIZE DOCUMENTS SIGNED AT CAMP DAVID

Oleg Valentinov Commentary

LD191529Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

["Behind the Screen of Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--The TASS commentator, Oleg Valentinov, writes:

At a time when Israeli Premier Menahem Begin on Washington television extolled the results of the Camp David separate deal, the ultras from Gush Emunim laid the foundation of another Israeli settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan at Alon Morah near Nabulus. Israeli "security forces", patrolling the area, did not even try to stop the settlers which included Knesset members. The Gush Emunim ringleaders bluntly declared that the Camp David agreement, calling for a halt to new Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands, will not stop them and that their reply to it would be the setting up of more "Israeli outposts".

Dozens of Israeli settlements have of late been set up on Arab territories. These actions are in full conformity with Tel Aviv's official course.

It was not without reason that no progress had been made at the separate talks in Camp David on the question of the destiny of Israeli settlements. Tel Aviv's tough uncompromising course on this and other highly important questions of a Middle East settlement was called forth by firm support from the United States administration and the influential pro-Israeli lobby in Washington. It was also facilitated by the capitulatory policy of Egypt's President as-Sadat, who abandoned the principles of struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, betrayed the common cause of the Arabs.

The facts show that in the future Tel Aviv is going to rely on United States aid and support to a still larger extent. This, specifically, is borne out by the formulation of the documents of the tripartite deal on the use of some "international forces" which will guarantee Israel's "security".

In fact this would mean expansion of the United States presence in the Middle East, further strengthening of the Israeli-American military cooperation. It is precisely in this light that one should consider Begin's statement in Washington yesterday that the United States agreed to build in the Negev Desert two military airfields fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment. Western agencies and the Israeli press of late have been reporting a planned increase in American military aid to Israel. The newspaper HA-AREZ says that this year alone Israel expects to get 500 million dollars worth additional armaments from the United States. To discuss the question of granting military aid to Israel for a further period, Western agencies report, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown is to visit Tel Aviv early next year; he will also go to Egypt.

The actions of Tel Aviv and its transatlantic friends are evidence of renunciation of the principles of a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East. They can be qualified only as an attempt at replacing such a settlement by the introduction of an American military presence in that region. It is not without reason that they met with a sharp rebuff from the independent Arab states, from all those who are in favour of a just solution of the Middle East problem.

Kuznetsov Commentary

LD200054Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be the children of God." These words to [as heard] Jesus were addressed by President Carter to President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin during his 32-minute report to United States Congress. We bring you this comment by our observer, Pavel Kuznetsov:

What will happen to the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories? Don't they symbolize the triumph of military force over the right of the Palestinian Arab to live in their own land? What will happen to the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who now live in refugee camps?

These and other questions constitute dozens of loose ends that the Camp David summit documents abound in. They are carefully (?patched) up not to spoil the atmosphere of euphoria that dominated Western comments. Wire service quote President Carter as saying that the summit talks have produced far more substance than anyone dreamed. Is it really so?

No one dreamed that as a result of the summit Israel would be forced to withdraw, and the substance of the document bears this out. Menahem Begin has said in an NBC interview that Israeli troops might remain there for 5, 10 or 15 years.

No one dreamed that the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is recognized by most Arab countries as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs, would be recognized at the tripartite conference, and it wasn't.

No one dreamed that the Israeli settlements would be dismantled, and Menahem Begin says he sees no point in doing so because the settlements, in his view, symbolize the spirit of togetherness between the Arabs and the Jews. The spirit of togetherness, amid lots of unresolved problems and obvious signs of continuing foreign occupation of the Arab territories--this is the peace that As-Sadat and Begin are going to reach within 3 months.

The United States Congress has proposed resolutions that President Carter, Anwar as-Sadat, and Menahem Begin be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Blessed by President Carter and blessed by the United States Congress as the peacemakers, will As-Sadat and Begin become the children of God? Or perhaps it takes more than America's blessing for that.

Losev Commentary

LD2001404Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] In the past few days since the end of Camp David summit, both Washington and Cairo have been busy creating the impression that the talks marked a decisive step toward a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East. Had this been really so, the Soviet Union on its part would certainly welcome the latest agreements reached between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. The Soviet stand on this problem is quite clear and well known. It champions a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East which would help restore a durable peace in that region and which would be in the interests of all the countries and peoples in that part of the world.

If one turns away from the colorful propaganda phrases concerning the results of the Camp David talks and tries to make a sober analysis of these results, one cannot escape the conclusion that the much-advertized summit simply boils down to a separate deal between Egypt and Israel on the problem of Sinai. This view, incidentally, is shared by many papers in Western Europe and also in Britain.

The British DAILY EXPRESS, for example, says in its editorial that it is only those who did not follow recent developments in the Middle East or utterly naive people who can feel enthusiastic about the outcome of the Camp David talks. The paper goes on to say that the whole affair really boils down to a bilateral deal between Israel and Egypt. It says a deal of that kind could have been arranged at practically any time over the past 5 years. THE FINANCIAL TIMES points out that the final documents of the Camp David talks will not even mention such crucial problems as the future of Jerusalem and of the Golan Heights, or the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The paper says the obvious conclusion one can draw from this fact is that the Israeli prime minister has managed to get an agreement about signing a peace treaty with the other side without making any of the fundamental concessions which are really indispensable for restoring genuine Middle East peace. The conclusion drawn by THE FINANCIAL TIMES is that the real Middle East crisis is definitely not over even if there is an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Even a superficial look at the two documents signed at Camp David--one dealing with peace talks on the Middle East and the other on the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel--makes it quite clear that these documents give a warrant for the continued Israeli military occupation of the Western Bank and of the Gaza Strip over the next 5 years at least. The two documents also rule out the creation of an independent state for the Arab people of Palestine.

In their statements over the past few days, Washington and Cairo officials have been denying these facts. Prime Minister Begin, however, has been more outspoken. A correspondent for the French newspaper LE MATIN asked him whether there'll be any other army besides Israeli troops in western Jordan. The Israeli leader's answer to that was a categorical one; he said this will never be allowed to happen. The Israeli Army, he said, will be pulled back to certain positions, but its main forces will remain in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. The Israeli prime minister also gave a flat no to the question about the possibility of any other state being created in western Jordan.

It would be really naive to think that the Arab world would ever accept this adventurist approach to the problem of the Middle East suggested by the Israeli leaders and supported by the United States. The Arab countries have already dissociated themselves from the Camp David deal, saying that President as-Sadat had no right or mandate to negotiate the future of the Western Bank and the future of the Arab people of Palestine.

The chairman of the National Council of Palestine said the published results of the Camp David talks contradict the Arab interests and the interests of a just settlement in the Middle East. He said the Arab People of Palestine and the Arab nation as a whole do not recognize a single clause of the agreements because the Palestinian problem was discussed without the participation of all the parties concerned. The chairman of the Palestine National Council said the Arabs will never accept the terms of the plot arranged at Camp David.

It is interesting to note that even the moderate and pro-Western Arab leaders are having strong doubts about the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal being of any practical value. The foreign minister of Lebanon, Fu'ad Butrus, said the Camp David agreement raises more questions rather than resolves the Middle East problem. The Camp David deal has become possible only because President as-Sadat chose to go ahead with his policy of capitulation and of betraying the vital Arab interests. The concessions he made have produced a strong reaction in his own country, to say nothing about other Arab states.

Suffice it to say that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil, who was present at Camp David, has resigned, and the UNITED PRESS has described the resignation as the first significant sign of an internal opposition in Egypt to the Camp David talks and to the concessions made by President as-Sadat.

There is also another important fact to be kept in mind about Camp David. The two documents signed there are objectively counterposed to the basic resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly, though both contain some formal references to these resolutions. That means that the participants of the Camp David summit have put themselves not only against the Arab world but also against the international community to a certain extent, whose collective will is recorded in the well-known United Nations decisions. The Camp David documents ignore some fundamental aspects of the Middle East settlement which are at the bottom of the dispute. That means that the root cause for future crises and military conflicts has not been eliminated. The United States, on its part, is now doing all it can to involve Jordan in the deal. This is being done in an attempt to break the political isolation surrounding President as-Sadat as a result of his latest separate deal with Israel. It is with this aim in mind that President Carter is sending to the Middle East Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Jordanian Communique on Talks Cited

LD192150Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

["Separate Deal Condemned" --TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, September 19, TASS--Jordan does not approve of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and does not consider itself bound by the decisions taken at Camp David. A statement to this effect is contained in the official communique issued in Amman after the session of the Jordanian Cabinet held there with King Husayn in chair. The communique stresses that an indispensable condition for a just peace in the Middle East is withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the inalienable right to self-determination of the people of Palestine. The statement expresses the opinion that "any separate participation by an Arab country in a negotiated settlement of the conflict is likely to weaken the Arab position and reduce the chances for peace."

Saudis: Decisions Unacceptable

LD200925Y Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 20, TASS--The Government of Saudi Arabia regards as unacceptable the decisions of the tripartite conference at Camp David, says a communique circulated by the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY. The documents, signed at Camp David, do not even mention recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and utterly ignore the Palestine Liberation Organization, their only lawful representative, the communique emphasizes.

Israeli CP Position

LD191734Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

["Dangerous Alliance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, September 19, TASS--The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, replying to questions from Israeli Radio, emphasized that As-Sadat at the Camp David talk had agreed to the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip and thus finally betrayed the interests of the Arab Palestinian people. Attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, he said, is possible only in conditions of recognition of the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state. This is the main condition for a solution of the problem and will accord with the interests of Israel and the spirit of international detente, M. Vilner pointed out.

The purpose of the separate talk in Camp David, and this will soon become obvious for everyone, was, specifically, to set up a military bloc with the participation of Israel, Egypt, Iran and Saudi Arabia, said M. Vilner, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel.

He next said that this military alliance, operating under United States auspices, will be spearheaded against the independent progressive states and national liberation movements in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area, in some parts of Africa, and also against the Soviet Union. There is a real danger, Vilner continued, that Israel's participation in the above-mentioned military bloc could involve the country into other peoples' wars in various parts of the world. Before leaving for the United States, he said, Premier Begin expressed his consent to concluding a military alliance with the United States which, in the opinion of most observers, would become part of a broad militaristic conspiracy with global aims.

World Press Cited

LD192000Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

["Conspiracy Against the Arabs"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, September 19, TASS--The texts of the two documents which were signed in Camp David as a result of tripartite American-Israeli-Egyptian talks--"A Framework for peace in the Middle East" and "A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel"--have been published in Washington. In their official statement high-ranking spokesmen for the USA are trying to picture the results of these separate talks as a decisive step toward an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis. But a careful analysis of the above-mentioned documents shows that this is only a separate deal on which, as the English newspaper DAILY EXPRESS says, Egypt and Israel could have reached agreement at any moment in the course of the last five years. The American newspaper NEWSDAY says that the documents signed in Camp David are nothing else but a fig leaf covering up a secret collusion with As-Sadat's participation, a collusion directed against states interested in a lasting peace in this explosive region.

UPI says that As-Sadat evidently made the biggest concessions in Camp David, promising to go into talks with Israel on the conclusion of a separate peace treaty without Tel Aviv's consent to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Western Bank of the Jordan River and from the Gaza strip.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that the results of the Camp David deal can only encourage Israel to broaden its military intervention in the Middle East. THE NEW REPUBLIC says that As-Sadat could not fail to see that he was approving the policy of territorial expansion.

At present American diplomacy, being encouraged by As-Sadat's new concessions, is putting pressure on Jordan and Saudi Arabia, seeking their approval of the Israel-Egyptian separate deal. Speaking in Congress, the U.S. President announced that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is flying today to the Middle East to meet the king of Saudi Arabia and the king of Jordan. J. Carter said that the Camp David talks have not resolved all the questions and that many hard problems are still to be settled.

The Washington POST commentator T. Litman admits that President As-Sadat's agreement with Israel only deepened the split in the Arab world. That is exactly what the organizers of the separate Camp David talks wanted.

The Kuwait newspaper AL-GABAS described the Camp David conference as a "surgical operation" which cut off Egypt from the other Arabs. "We now know," the newspaper says, "that at the moment As-Sadat signed the documents in Camp David a new page opened in the history of his country whose ruling circles are now going side by side with Israel."

The Camp David deal has provoked strong protests in broad Arab public circles. The Palestine Liberation Organization urged the Arab population in the Israeli-occupied territories to hold a general strike.

Iraq rejects and condemns the Camp David deal, said a spokesman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. Camp David was a new stage in a U.S.-directed conspiracy against the Arab peoples.

The participants at the Camp David meeting actually did not take up the problem of the disunited Palestinian people who will not agree to any other settlement save one providing for their return to their homeland, said Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. The Camp David negotiators thus ignored the principal forces involved in the Middle East conflict.

They at Camp David forgot, says the Tunisian newspaper L'ACTION, that a lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a recognition of the right of the Palestinians to have an independent and sovereign state. Thus, the participants of this separate meeting went away from the essence of the Middle East problem without realizing what dangerous consequences this may have.

The Syrian radio says in its commentary that As-Sadat has betrayed the interests of the Arab nation by agreeing to the American version of a Middle East "settlement."

What took place at Camp David is a new dangerous conspiracy against the Arab peoples in general and the Palestine people in particular, writes the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA'. We urge all the Arab progressive and patriotic forces to rally and strengthen their unity in the struggle against the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and reaction while relying on the support of the true friends of the Arabs--the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, the forces of progress and liberation throughout the world.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0810 GMT on 20 September, in a New York-dated item, says that "the American press continues analysing the results of the separate meeting in Camp David. The AP news agency, informing of the continuing private meetings of Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egypt's President as-Sadat with representatives of the American Congress points to preservation of very serious differences on the most important issues--the Israeli military settlements in the Sinai, and the future of the Western Bank of the River Jordan. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in its editorial article stresses that no important agreement whatsoever has been reached. The fact that Israel does not intend to return the occupied territories is certainly the cause of dissatisfaction of Arab states, the article stresses. In another item on this topic, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses that the documents signed in Camp David are unfair and violate the rights of the Palestinian people. The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, the publication of business circles, voices apprehension over a possible explosion in the area of the Middle East, and reports the intention of the United States to take every effort to impose upon the Arab states the results of the separate deal. The U.S. administration intends to have Congress' approval for the means which are necessary for the United States to be true to its pledges, the content of which is not disclosed, the newspaper points out. Among these pledges [as received] is formation of two new military bases in the Negev Desert, the WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses."]

U.S. PLANS FOR SENDING TROOPS TO MIDEAST 'DANGEROUS'

LD191213Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[N. Morozov article: "Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] Talks between Carter, Egyptian President as-Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Begin are continuing at Camp David, the U.S. presidential retreat, behind closed doors, guarded by marines. The Western press asserts that the proposals being discussed at this meeting include the U.S. idea of stationing U.S. troops in the Near East on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the idea of creating a U.S. air base on the Sinai Peninsula. Among the plans being hatched by the Pentagon, the project for a military pact in the Near East uniting Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, which has moved toward a separate deal with Israel, is being cited. The initiator of the idea of "expanding the U.S. military role" in the Middle East is considered to be the U.S. President's assistant for national security adviser, Z. Brzezinski, who has to his credit many ideas connected with military interference in the affairs of other regions.

The Near East is assuming an ever-increasing significance for the United States in the context of its global strategy. This is connected not only with the so-called "problem of the security of Israel," as it is understood in Tel Aviv and Washington (Israel being the traditional ally of the Americans in this region), but also--and this is particularly important--with insuring uninterrupted deliveries of Saudi oil to the United States. Saudi Arabia already provides 20 percent of U.S. oil imports, and this percentage, according to all the available forecasts, will increase sharply in the 1980's. Nor is it possible to underestimate the fact that the Saudi capital invested in basic U.S. Treasury bonds and other dollar bank deposits amounts to \$35 billion while the capital investment of U.S. companies in the economies of the Near East countries amounts to nearly \$5 billion.

U.S. attempts to resort to force in order to insure its economic and financial interests in this region have also occurred in the past. One only has to recall the 1958 intervention in Lebanon, when U.S. soldiers landed in Beirut and participated in reprisals against the country's patriotic forces. It is also known that in accordance with the separate agreements between Egypt and Israel of 1974 and 1975, two early-warning stations operated by U.S. military personnel have been located on the Sinai Peninsula. In January 1975 the world was shaken by the frankness of former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. In an interview with BUSINESS WEEK he declared unambiguously that the United States could use force and send U.S. Marines to safeguard U.S. oil interests in the Near East. At the beginning of 1977 the Pentagon secured from Oman the right to use the island of Al-Masirah off the southeast coast of Arabia, thus completing the chain of U.S. bases stretching across all of Asia from Japan via the Philippines and Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

It is also known that the United States actively supports the idea of creating a "security bloc" in the Red Sea, which is being urged by Saudi Arabia. As the Syrian newspaper AL-BATH wrote in July, Washington intends to "extend its influence in the Red Sea region by relying on the network of military bases in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf." Having created a very large military base on Diego Garcia, the newspaper notes, the Pentagon regards it as an outpost for a show of military strength in the Bab el Mandeb Strait and will threaten the security not only of the countries of this region but also of all east Africa.

And, finally, we now have a new "constructive proposal" from Washington about sending U.S. troops to the Near East and creating a military bloc to "guarantee" the separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

When one links the facts cited above, the aim of the action planned by Washington becomes obvious: to safeguard the United States' imperialist interests in the Near East to the detriment of the interests of this region's people, this time under the "plausible" excuse of "guaranteeing" the separate accord of its two allies.

These U.S.-hatched plans for military interference in the affairs of the Near East cannot fail to put all those who value peace and security on their guard. The introduction of U.S. troops into this region, under whatever plausible pretext this may be camouflaged, introduces into the Near East situation a new element fraught with dangerous consequences.

At the same time the world knows of many examples where U.S. military interference has not only rendered the situation and the search for a settlement of a crisis situation more difficult, but has, in the final analysis, also cost the interventionists themselves dearly in political and moral terms. A graphic example of this was the U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

The preparation of plans for sending U.S. troops to the Near East also attests that the United States is renouncing the principles of a comprehensive settlement and is attempting unilaterally to substitute for such a settlement the introduction of its military presence in this region. Is it not for this reason that the Carter administration, despite the existing accord, is in fact sabotaging the work for the resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East--an international organ especially set up to decide all aspects of a Near East settlement? Of course! At the international conference it would be impossible to push through under any pretext the plan for U.S. military interference in the affairs of the Near East.

The United States' interventionist plans in the Near East are encountering a resolute rebuff from the Arabs who are refusing to follow the lead of U.S. policy and to make separate deals with Israel. Thus, PLO Chairman Y. 'Arafat, in an interview with French television, resolutely opposed the stationing of U.S. troops in the Near East. He stressed that this would in fact represent the replacement of one occupation by another. The plans for U.S. military interference are being resolutely condemned too by representatives of the U.S. public who still retain fresh memories of the horrors of the Vietnam War.

(G. Pressberg), a representative of the committee of American Quakers; (E. Solomonou) executive director of the public organization "Peace for the Middle East Now"; G. Zoghby, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Palestinians' Rights' and others have denounced the idea of sending troops to the Near East as a measure that cannot bring peace to that region.

It stands to reason that if the United States' interventionist plans in the Near East are indeed implemented, they will be rebuffed by all who advocate a comprehensive political settlement in the region. Nor is the Soviet Union indifferent to how the situation develops in this region that is in the immediate vicinity of its borders. And still less is it indifferent to whether or not U.S. Marines will be sent to this region, regardless of the reasons United States may cite as motives for these actions.

SOVIET-LIBYAN COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD191108Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--The Soviet Union and Libya maintain relations of friendship and all-round cooperation, said Vladimir Mordvinov, vice chairman of the Soviet Committee on Foreign Economic Relations.

He opened today the fourth meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan Commission on Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade. It is attended by the leading officials of Soviet ministries and departments and a Libyan delegation led by Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary for electrification.

The meeting is to discuss the implementation of contracts which were concluded between the two countries, and promising areas of cooperation.

Joint projects are being successfully carried out, Mordvinov went on, a site for the construction of an atomic power station has been chosen. Contracts have been signed for drawing up a master plan for the development of the Libyan gas industry up to 2000, for preparing a feasibility report on the construction of a metallurgical works and for exploratory oil drilling.

Jum'ah al-Arbash stressed Libya's desire to develop fruitful ties with the Soviet Union. The visits of the Libyan leaders to the Soviet Union and of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, to Libya have made a considerable contribution to the development of bilateral relations, said the leader of the Libyan delegation. A protocol on the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed in February during the stay of Major 'Abd as-Salam 'Allud in the Soviet Union.

The commission's meeting is to last till Friday.

Further Report

LD191640Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, September 19, TASS--A programme of scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libya for 1979-1980 was discussed today at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Representatives of the two countries pointed out the importance and mutual advantage of cooperation of scientists in different spheres.

Contacts of specialists in the sphere of meteorology and biology were developing with particular success in the recent years, a TASS correspondent was told at the committee. The Soviet Union was visited by delegations that studied the experience of the meteorological service in the USSR and the process of obtaining fodder protein.

The Soviet Union's assistance to Libya in the economic and technical spheres enables Libya to develop confidently its national economy, it was stated at the meeting. Contracts were signed and are implemented successfully. A number of important projects are being built in Libya with the Soviet Union's assistance under these contracts.

SOVIET-IRAQI TOURIST PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BAGHDAD

LD181330Y Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, September 18, TASS--A Soviet-Iraqi protocol on cooperation in the field of tourism in 1979 was signed here. The protocol provides for a further development of bilateral ties in this field, in particular the drafting of programs of visits to the USSR by groups of Iraqi tourists in the period of preparations for the 1980 Moscow Olympic games.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV, CASTRO IN ETHIOPIA

Received by Addis Ababa Mayor

LD191409Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, TASS--The official visit to Ethiopia by the Soviet party and state delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues.

On 14 September the delegation visited Addis Ababa, where the guests were cordially welcomed by Alemu Abebe, mayor of the Ethiopian capital. He acquainted the delegation members with the transformations in the city since the September 1974 revolution. In the capital, as in other cities in the country, the mayor reported, organs of local power have been formed, rental housing and large land holdings have been nationalized and rents in state housing have almost been cut in half. Alemu Abebe stressed that in handling the capital's economy the municipality uses the valuable experience of the soviets of people's deputies in the Soviet Union's cities.

V.V. Kuznetsov, who delivered a speech in reply, said that Soviet people welcome the Ethiopian people's revolutionary transformations. We are convinced, he noted, that the capital's inhabitants support the gains of the Ethiopian revolution, which is traveling the socialist path of development.

The head of the Soviet party and state delegation wrote in the book for honored guests a message expressing cordial gratitude to the municipality's officials and the capital's inhabitants for their cordial reception. On the delegation's behalf he wished the people of Addis Ababa and the friendly people of Ethiopia success in building the new life.

The Soviet party and state delegation was accompanied by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, general secretary of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council.

The day before, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers, visited Addis Ababa. He was presented with the diploma of honorary citizen of the Ethiopian capital.

Castro Visit Ends

LD191206Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 19, TASS--Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, today left here following a seven-day state visit to socialist Ethiopia during which he attended the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Fidel Castro was seen off at the airport by Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, by members of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and ministers of the provisional military government.

Fidel Castro and Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday held talks on the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the social, economic, political and other spheres and also on a number of international problems.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of profound mutual understanding and brotherhood, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reported.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD191300Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 19, TASS--Soviet-Ethiopian documents were signed today in the National Palace. The sides signed an agreement between the Government of the USSR and the provisional military government of socialist Ethiopia on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on forming inter-governmental Soviet-Ethiopian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade.

Present at the ceremony of the signing were a Soviet party and state delegation led by Vasilii Kuznetsov, as well as General Secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, members of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and other Ethiopian leaders.

Speaking at the ceremony of the signing, member of the Standing Committee Wolde Kidane Gessese described the agreements as documents of importance to socialist Ethiopia. These agreements will enable us to consolidate the economy of our country, to raise the living standards of the Ethiopian people, he said. The Ethiopian-Soviet talks confirmed again that our countries are linked by strong friendship.

Meeting With Mengistu

LD192026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, received on 19 September a Soviet party-state delegation headed by Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, both sides noted the successful development of relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. They expressed their mutual efforts to strengthen and expand all-round Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation, which is in the interest of both peoples, the cause of peace and the relaxation of international tension.

Comrade Kuznetsov presented the PMAC with a souvenir gift--a porcelain vase with a portrait of the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

On the same day the head of the Soviet party-state delegation gave a reception in honor of Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, PMAC secretary general. The reception was attended by members of the PMAC Standing Committee and other officials.

ARMY PAPER NOTES 'REVOLUTION CONTINUES' IN ETHIOPIA

LD141521Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Article by TASS correspondent in Ethiopia Yu. Pichugin: "The Revolution Continues"]

[Text] "In a revolution 1 day is equal to 1 year"--this winged phrase can frequently be heard in Ethiopia today. It is always pronounced with pride--pride in the revolution itself and in the people who have managed to defend its achievements.

...February 1974. At first spontaneously but then in an increasingly organized manner, workers, peasants and students began talking of their rights. The first demonstrations swept along the streets of Addis Ababa. Disturbances spread to the army. Progressive representatives of the armed forces--chiefly junior officers and privates--headed the popular uprising. A coordinating committee was elected and subsequently became the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC]. The logical conclusion to the first stage of the revolution was the deposition of Emperor Haile Selassie I on 12 September 1974 and then the total abolition of the monarchy.

The landed aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and officials hoped that the new power would confine itself to half-measures. The Western powers, especially the United States, which had always regarded Ethiopia as its chief bridgehead in Africa for spreading its influence on the continent and suppressing the national liberation movements, were also gambling on this. But the PMAC's very first program document, published in December 1974, proclaimed a path of socialist orientation.

The imperialist powers and internal counterrevolutionaries quickly realized their mistakes and changed from temporizing tactics to energetic action, mounting a coordinated offensive against the revolution. The situation was also complicated by the heterogeneous composition of the PMAC itself, which hostile elements managed to penetrate under cover of revolutionary slogans. The enemies of the revolution made several attempts at a coup d'etat and resorted to terror, sabotage and subversion. In the north separatists seized almost the entire province of Eritrea. The Somali ruling circles unleashed overt aggression against Ethiopia with the direct support of international imperialism and Arab reaction.

At this decisive hour PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam appealed to the people to rise in defense of the revolution. The people's militia was created and trained in a very short time and was joined by hundreds of thousands of peasants, workers and employees. True to their international duty, the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist community countries came to Ethiopia's assistance. As a result of these combined efforts the Ethiopian revolution held out and preserved its achievements.

The unity of the working people has strengthened immeasurably in fighting the enemy, and their political awareness has increased. Real preconditions have emerged for the creation of a party that will lead the people to fresh victories.

The revolution continues.

INDIAN PRESS REACTS FAVORABLY TO BREZHNEV-VAJPAYEE TALKS

LD191447Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Delhi, 14 September, TASS--India's mass media regard the reception of Indian Minister of External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as an important new landmark in the strengthening of the friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Front-paging reports on the conversation held during the reception, the HINDUSTAN TIMES, TIMES OF INDIA, PATRIOT and STATESMAN highlight L.I. Brezhnev's remark regarding the Soviet people's high assessment of India's peace-loving policy, contribution to the people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and role in the nonalignment movement. The Soviet leader, the reports stress, declared that the Soviet people consistently support India's efforts aimed at improving the situation on the Asian Continent.

The Indian press is widely commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the relations between India and the USSR, sealed by the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty, are a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and an important factor for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. Our friendship has stood the test of time, the HINDUSTAN TIMES writes. The principles of the relations between India and the USSR, which are based on devotion to the cause of peace and respect for the difference between social systems, the newspaper stresses, were formulated more than 20 years ago and have never been called into question.

The friendship between India and the USSR accords with the vital interests of not only the two countries' peoples but also the peoples of all Southeast Asian countries, the PATRIOT writes. It is based on the principles of equality, mutuality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. The newspaper expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR will continue to develop steadily for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and security throughout the world.

Vajpayee Addresses Newsmen

BK181305Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has expressed confidence that India and the Soviet Union will continue to work unitedly for relaxation of international tension and the establishment of a just world order. He was speaking at Tashkent to Indian and Soviet newsmen covering his visit.

Mr Vajpayee said he has been highly impressed by the active interest the Soviet leaders have shown in India and the firm commitment to Indo-Soviet friendship. Replying to questions on peace and security in India, Mr Vajpayee said the problems of the region will have to be solved by mutual cooperation and not through confrontation. The external affairs minister said in South Asia we have made beginnings to improve the climate.

On Indochina, he said India would like to help as much as possible in the task of reconstruction of Vietnam and Laos.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ INTERVIEWED ON APPOINTMENT AS PRESIDENT

LD171720Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, September 17, TASS--Pakistan's chief martial law administrator Major General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has become new president of Pakistan. He replaced in this post Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, whose term of office expired in August.

Speaking after the oath-taking ceremony, Ziaul Haq said there was no contradiction in the decision on his appointment head of state. Some political figures proposed that the chief justice of Pakistan's Supreme Court perform the functions of head of state until a president is elected by the parliament. But, said Ziaul Haq addressing a press conference, this is not possible as the chief justice is at present busy examining the appeal against the death sentence passed on former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto.

Ziaul Haq stressed that he will remain in the post of president until the holding of general elections next year.

LAHORE JURISTS ASSOCIATION DEMANDS 'DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS'

LD181334Y Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, September 18, TASS--The Association of Jurists of the Supreme Court in Lahore has demanded the liquidation of military tribunals and the immediate abolition of the decrees of the military administration restricting democratic rights and freedoms, the newspaper NEW TIMES reports.

The Pakistani jurists called for the release of all prisoners put behind bars under martial law for political and trade-union activities.

AFGHANISTAN SIGNS CONTRACTS FOR SOVIET EQUIPMENT

LD151800Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 15, TASS--A number of Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Ministries for Mines and Industries and for Public Works of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed here contracts on buying Soviet-made machinery and equipment worth about 5.5 million dollars for civil and industrial construction and production of hard minerals.

AFGHANISTAN NATIONALIZES PRINTING INDUSTRY

LD181048Y Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 18, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consistently implements the program of progressive democratic transformations.

The republic's Council of Ministers adopted a decision to nationalise private printing and publishing houses. Printing machines and equipment worth 12 million afghani became state property. Now all orders of state and public organisations will be fulfilled at state printing works.

MATCHANOV DELEGATION MET BY PAK SONG-CHOL, RETURNS HOME

LD191241Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 September, TASS--The Soviet party and state delegation headed by N.M. Matchanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has participated in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, left Pyongyang for home yesterday. The delegation attended the ceremonial meeting, demonstrations by Pyongyang's working people and other events devoted to the DPRK jubilee.

On 12 September, the Soviet party-state delegation was received by Pak Song-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Committee and vice president of the DPRK. A friendly conversation took place between Pak Song-chol and the delegation members.

Matchanov Describes Visit

SK200912Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK

[Talk by N.M. Matchanov, head of the Soviet delegation that visited the DPRK to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK--recorded; Matchanov in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Text] A friend's holiday is ours as well. Accordingly, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government willingly accepted the invitation of the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and the STA Administration Council that a delegation be dispatched to Pyongyang to participate in the celebration.

Our delegation included Comrade Avramenko, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of Amurskiy Obkom; General Tretyak, CPSU member and commander of the Far East Military District; and other comrades. The delegation was commissioned to deliver, in the name of the Soviet people, warm congratulations to the working people in People's Korea on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first worker-peasant state in Korea.

Although we stayed in the fraternal country only for a few days, we saw many things and met with representatives of socialist Korea's workers, farmers and intellectuals. This was possible thanks to the hospitable Korean friends who had arranged a rich and interesting itinerary for us.

Wherever we went, we were accorded the warmest welcome, and learned that the working people of People's Korea are greatly interested in the life of the Soviet people and in the achievements attained by the Soviet people in the construction of communism.

A friendship meeting with representatives of collegians of fraternal Korea was held at a Pyongyang engineering college, and this vividly lives in our memory.

Prior to our return home, we were received by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK. During a friendly conversation with us, Comrade Pak Song-chol spoke gratefully of the Soviet Army's liberation of the Korean people from the Japanese imperialist yoke and about the great material and spiritual support that the Soviet Union gave the DPRK during the fatherland liberation war against the aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

He highly appreciated Soviet aid during the period of postwar rehabilitation and the technical cooperation that the Soviet Union is now providing for the socialist construction in the republic.

We were pleased to hear from the DPRK vice president that the Korean people will continue to strengthen friendship and unity with the Soviet people and will advance along the road of the construction of socialism and communism with the Soviet people.

On our part, we said that our party's and state's policy of strengthening Soviet-Korean friendship, based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism, will not change. In the future, the Soviet people will support the struggle for independent and peaceful national reunification.

We were much impressed by the successes scored by the Korean working people during the 30 years since the founding of the DPRK. We could only praise the industriousness of the Korean people.

At the Pyongyang industrial and agricultural exhibition hall, we saw excellent industrial and agricultural goods made by the Korean people.

The successes scored in the DPRK clearly show the great potential of socialism and the great power of socialist internationalism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would again like to thank the Korean friends for their kind hospitality and to wish the fraternal Korean people greater success in implementing the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan. I wish them happiness and well-being.

FRIENDSHIP MONTH CONFIRMS USSR SUPPORT FOR DPRK

LD191441Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The Soviet-Korean friendship month, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, has ended.

Soviet people have once again confirmed their solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the country on democratic principles and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

A rally was held 14 September at the Vladimir Ilich electrical engineering plant in Moscow.

In his speech, Chi Chang-ik, head of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, noted that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH PROMINENT JAPANESE FIGURE

LD200046Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in the Kremlin the prominent social activist Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. There was a friendly conversation between Kosygin and Matsumae, during which matters pertaining to the present state and prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed.

PRAVDA REPORTS NICARAGUAN FIGHTING; FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

LD191457Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] San Jose, TASS--The people of Nicaragua are continuing their courageous struggle to overthrow the hated regime of the dictator Somoza. With the active support of the populace, partisans of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) are firmly holding the cities of Leon, Esteli, Chinandega, Jinotepe, Diriamba and a number of other population centers.

Reports have been received in San Jose that the patriotic forces have mounted combat operations in the central regions of Nicaragua to liberate the city of Boaco. Bitter fighting is also going on in many rural and mountainous regions between the insurgents and units of Somoza's National Guard.

A TASS correspondent in San Jose got in touch with Tomas Borges, member of the FSLN National Council, who is at a battle post in Nicaragua. The spark of the uprising, the leader of the front declared, has kindled the flames of a liberation struggle throughout the country. The Nicaraguan patriots are fully determined to fight to total victory. Our aim is to throw off the thoroughly rotten dictatorship.

T. Borges condemned the policy of the United States, which is giving support to Somoza's criminal clique that is seeking to bleed white the ranks of the patriots with the aid of the National Guard equipped with U.S. weapons, in order to impose a new puppet regime obedient to Washington on the Nicaraguans should the dictator fall.

The second biggest city, Leon, is being subjected to barbaric bombardments and to rocket and mortar fire. Hospital workers have reported that more than half of the killed and wounded are children. The International Red Cross has accused the members of the punitive forces of deliberately shooting at its workers who are trying to help the population.

Foreign correspondents report from Managua that in the ranks of the assault forces are entire "subunits whose personnel not only differ outwardly from the local citizens but who also speak with a foreign accent." It is obviously a question of mercenaries who have come from the United States, Guatemala, El Salvador and Chile to help the dictator.

In connection with the recent sallies against Costa Rica by the Nicaraguan military, a mutual assistance treaty for repulsing aggression has been signed by representatives of Costa Rica and Venezuela in San Jose.

Washington--The latest emergency session of the OAS Permanent Council, convened at Costa Rica's request, has taken place. The Costa Rican representative pilloried the criminal action of the dictator Somoza which have resulted in human casualties and called it flagrant flouting of the country's sovereignty. The armed provocations against Costa Rica by the Nicaraguan regime were also sharply condemned by Venezuelan and Panamanian representatives.

FSLN Spokesman on 'People's War'

LD191459Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Unnamed correspondent dispatch under general heading: "The Flames of the Liberation Struggle"]

[Text] Madrid, 16 September--A popular war is in progress in Nicaragua against Somoza's dictatorial regime, declared Miguel Castaneda, a spokesman for the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) who is touring European countries explaining the situation that has emerged in his country.

The just struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots enjoys the support of the peoples of Latin America and of the entire world. The fact that 21 committees for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people are operating in Europe attest to an understanding of the aims of our struggle, M. Castanea declared.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD191535Y Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 19, TASS--United States envoy to Panama William Jorden left on a mission to a number of Latin American countries. His purpose, as it was officially proclaimed, is to try avoid further bloodshed in Nicaragua through multi-lateral mediation. The American diplomat will meet officials of Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico.

Washington resorts to this clearly ostentatious action at a time when its placeman, dictator Somoza, is drenching in blood the protests of the Nicaraguan people with the use of U.S. armaments. Mercenaries are now recruited in the United States to participate in the suppression of the Nicaraguan people. Punitives trained in methods of "riot control" in the Pentagon's training centres are being rushed from the U.S. military base Fort Gulick in the Zone of the Panama Canal so as to assist the Somoza forces. The diplomatic gesture of the U.S. administration is hypocritical, with its use Washington tries to conceal from world public the real aims it pursued in that Latin American country.

Since 1933 when the Somoza family seized power in Nicaragua with the backing of U.S. Marines, the United States turned that country into its important military and political place d'armes in Central America and the Caribbean. It is from Nicaragua that an army of Cuban counter-revolutionaries that was trained in the United States sailed for the shores of Cuba in 1962 with the aim of overthrowing the people's power there.

In 1977, the United States supplied to Nicaragua 3.5 million dollars worth of armaments which is quite a huge sum for the dictator's army that is 7.5 thousand strong.

This year Washington gave to the anti-popular regime military aid to approximately the same value.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM'S KHALILOV RECEIVES COSTA RICAN

LD191521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 13 September K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz, first vice president of the Republic of Costa Rica, who was in Alma-Ata for the WHO conference on primary medical aid.

ARKHIPOV HAS 'BUSINESSLIKE, FRIENDLY' TALKS WITH DOMENECH

LD191233Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 13 September I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him, which passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

BREZHNEV STOPS EN ROUTE TO BAKU, TALKS TO LOCAL LEADERS

Stops in Rostov, Donetsk

AU191546Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Today, when the train bound for Baku stopped at Ilovaysk station, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, met and had a brief conversation with Kachura, Donetsk Obkom first secretary; Gridasov, oblispolkom chairman; and Donetsk Obkom Bureau members. Also taking part in the conversation was Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. The oblast leaders spoke about the state of affairs in industry and construction, about progress made in the harvest and told of work being done to improve the population's prosperity. Comrade Brezhnev asked that his thanks be conveyed to Donetsk Oblast industrial, agricultural, scientific and cultural workers for their significant contribution to the fulfillment of the 10th 5-year plan. He noted with satisfaction that, despite the complex weather conditions, the oblast brought in good grain crops this year. Leonid Ilich wished Donetsk Oblast working people great successes in increasing coal output, in metal production, in improving capital construction, and in implementing the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the further development of agriculture.

Today Comrade Brezhnev also made a short stop in Rostov, where he met with Bondarenko, obkom first secretary; Sabaneyev, oblispolkom chairman; and obkom bureau members. Comrade Chernenko participated in the conversation with the oblast leaders. Comrade Bondarenko informed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about the work performed by the oblast party organization and the working people to fulfill the 5-year plan. He said that the oblast's farmers were about to complete the sale to the state of 4.3 million tons of grain. Comrade Bondarenko thanked Leonid Ilich for his congratulations to the collective of the Gigant grain sovkhoz, which inspired the oblast working people to harvest as speedily as possible. The oblast leaders described the successful work of the builders-developers of the Atomash plant, which is one of the most important projects, and told about the reconstruction of combine building plants. Comrade Brezhnev thanked the oblast party organization and all Rostovskaya Oblast people for the successful fulfillment of their socialist pledges. The accomplishment of tasks set for the third year of the 5-year period, he emphasized, is of key importance for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called attention to the need to improve by all means the effectiveness of management, to improve in particular the design and quality of combines and other production items made by Rostov enterprises. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked that his wishes be conveyed to all communists and Rostovskaya Oblast working people of new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of party Central Committee plenums.

Meets With Andropov

LD200650Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] TASS reports that: On 19 September Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, who is heading for Baku with Brezhnev, arrived at Kavkazskaya station in the Krasnodarskiy Kray.

They were met by Comrade Medunov, kraykom first secretary, and Comrade Razumovskiy, krayispolkom chairman. The kray leaders reported that this year a wheat harvest of record quantity and quality was gathered here: 3.3 tons of wheat have already been delivered to the procurement points. Socialist pledges for grain sales to the state are being overfulfilled. The kray has begun to harvest rice and corn, and has begun mass sowing of winter crops. Thus the workers in the countryside are responding with deeds to the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Comrade Medunov also told of measures being taken by party and administrative bodies to increase the efficiency of work by Krasnodarskiy Kray industries. Comrades Brezhnev and Chernenko congratulated the Krasnodar people on their successes. They expressed the conviction that the working people of the kray would continue to be among the trailblazers in implementing the party's agrarian policy and in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

On the evening of 19 September the train in which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is on his way to Baku arrived in the Northern Caucasus, at Mineralnyye Vody station. Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Chernenko, who arrived with him, were met by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, who is on vacation here, as well as Comrade Gorbachev, first secretary of the Stavropolskiy Kraykom, and Comrade Taranov, chairman of the krayispolkom.

The kray leaders reported to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on progress in implementing the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and on the struggle to fulfill socialist pledges adopted in honor of the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution.

The Stavropol people have harvested a record quantity of grain this year. They have sold the state nearly 2.6 million tons, which is 750,000 tons higher than the plan. They have coped successfully with pledges for sales of animal husbandry products, including 40,000 tons of wool. Measures are being taken to insure the speediest completion of all agricultural work and preparations for wintering of cattle. All industrial enterprises have fulfilled their 8-month program.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the communists and all working people of Stavropolskiy Kray new successes in resolving the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and offered much advice and good wishes.

Halt at Makhachkala

LD201040Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is on his way to Baku to take part in celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the town.

Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had talks in Makhachkala with Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestan Obkom; Shamkhalov, chairman of the ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Umalatov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Taking part in the talks was Comrade Chernenko.

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Comrades Umakhanov reported that the working people of Dagestan were successfully completing the third year of the 5-year period. By the end of 1978 industry in the ASSR will fulfill the 5-year plan for the volume of production. In all branches of agriculture except fruit the tasks of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan will be overfulfilled. Socialist pledges for sales to the state of plant cultivation and animal husbandry products are being fulfilled. Problems of improving the well-being of the people of the republic and the development of their multinational culture are being solved successfully.

Comrade Brezhnev said he was glad to be in Dagestan again, if only to pass through it. He wished communists and all workers in the ASSR new achievements and successes.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST ECONOMIC ACTIV

LD191526Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, visited Tyumenskaya Oblast 15-19 September. He visited the fields and specialized units of a number of farms, checked on the progress of the harvest and grain sales to the state, chatted with workers and specialists of agricultural and grain-reception enterprises, party and administrative employees, visited the Tyumen worsted goods plant and met scientists and teachers at higher educational establishments.

Comrade Solomentsev made a speech at a conference of the oblast, party and soviet economic aktiv, which was held at the obkom.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN LEADERS AT EXHIBITION--The achievements of Ukrainian decorative folk art and its development under Soviet rule have been shown at an exhibition by Ukrainian master handicraftsmen arranged in the republic exhibition pavilion. On 18 September the exhibit was inspected by Comrades Borisenko, Vatchenko, Vaschenko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko and Yakov Petrovich Pogrenyak, accompanied by Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Kanivets and Kapto, department chiefs in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. Bezklubenko, Ukrainian minister of culture, acted as a guide. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU]

BRYANSK OBKOM MEETING--Today there was a plenum of the Bryansk Obkom, which discussed an organizational matter. Comrade Sizenko, who had previously worked as a secretary of the Moscow Obkom, was elected first secretary of the obkom. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

AWARD FOR KOCHEMASOV--By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Vyacheslav Ivanovich Kochemasov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his merits before the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 19 SEP

LD200440 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 19 September reports that the grain harvest in Pavlodarskaya Oblast has been completed and that in Uzbekistan, 500,000 tons of cotton have been delivered.

At 0200 GMT the radio reports that the cotton harvest target in Azerbaijan is 520,000 tons.

At 0500 GMT the radio informs its listeners that potatoes have been lifted on 15,000 hectares in Udmurtiya--almost 1/2 the total area planted in potatoes.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that farms in Orenburgskaya Oblast are completing the delivery of their 5 millionth ton of grain.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports in its rural news program that the harvest is nearing completion in Siberia and along the Volga River. The harvest in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone is proceeding under very difficult conditions, especially in the Northwest and Volga-Vyatka regions. The same broadcast informs its listeners that in the cotton growing republics the picking of cotton has begun--the only exception is Kazakhstan. Over 700,000 tons of cotton have been delivered so far throughout the country; this figure that is behind last year's. The radio says that this is because the harvest of cotton, just as that of grain, began 10-12 days late due to the late spring.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that in Kokchetavskaya Oblast 100,000 tons of hard wheat is being delivered to granaries daily. At 1400 GMT, the radio says that wheat has been harvested and threshed on 1.5 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast and that now fall work on soil has begun.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports a news release from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises. According to the news release, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 60 million hectares. Harvesting of grain crops, potatoes and vegetables continues.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: EXTREME HARVEST PROBLEMS IN BALTIC

LD192322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] "The Upsurge of Agriculture: The Task of All the People and a Common Concern"--this is the name of a lecture on public affairs that began in Moscow today. A report entitled "The Party's Agrarian Policy in Action" was made by Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. He stressed the historic significance of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and referred to the progress being made in the current harvest season:

[Mesyats--begin recording] Today the harvesting of grain crops has been virtually completed in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Stavropolskiy Kray, and in the oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone. I can say that a very good harvest of grain crops has taken place there. I can also say that the average yield of grain crops in Krasnodarskiy Kray is 38 quintals per hectare; in Moldavia some 37 quintals per hectare have been reaped and the crop of winter wheat has exceeded 42 quintals per hectare.

Good harvests have also been given to the country by the farmers of Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Kurskaya, Belgorodskaya and a number of other oblasts in the RSFSR. In the Volga Region Volgogradskaya Oblast and Saratovskaya Oblast have brought in a record harvest. Such a harvest has never before been achieved in these oblasts. This means that in these oblasts, and the republics I mentioned, enhanced pledges for additional grain procurement are being adopted.

The center of harvesting has now shifted to Kazakhstan and Siberia. Kazakhstan is completing the harvest, and we expect a big grain delivery there. In Siberia, harvesting is also nearing completion. We believe that Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts, and Kemerovskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts, will make a substantial contribution to the country's grain resources this year.

All the Baltic Republics have experienced extreme difficulties in the harvest. Conditions are so difficult there that in some areas it is impossible to do any harvesting at all. The fields are waterlogged. But even here strenuous efforts are being made to minimize crop losses, although some losses have already been sustained. Every effort must be made to bring in the crop, regardless of the weather.

We feel that the plans set for gross grain production--and our plan for this year is 220 million tons--must be exceeded. [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS PROGRESS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD200741Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--The country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses are continuing fodder procurement. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, as of 11 September farms had carried out the first cutting of sown and natural grasses on more than 75 million hectares. Hay stocks are increasing. A total of 49.8 million tons--79 percent of the plan--have been procured since the start of the season.

The laying in of cured hay continues. The farms of most union republics have overfulfilled the plans for procurement of this fodder. In the country as a whole, almost 70 million tons of cured hay--112 percent of the plan--have been laid in.

Some 79 percent of the plan for the production of artificially dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodders, including chopped grass, has been fulfilled.

About 71.7 million tons of silage have been laid in, including 7.2 million tons enriched with carbamide and other synthetic nitrogenous additives. For the country as a whole 29 percent of the plan for the laying in of silage has been fulfilled.

Farms have started harvesting root crops. Some 1.3 million tons have already been procured.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK VEGETABLE, FODDER FIGURES--By 16 September Khabarovskiy Kray sold some 28,346 tons of vegetables to the state; procured 64,000 tons of silage; and produced 29,306 tons of vitaminous grass meal. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

COSMOS-1032 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 19 SEP

LD191350Y Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--A Cosmos-1032 earth satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the exploration of outer space.

Initial period of revolution is 88.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--249 kilometres, minimum distance--218 kilometres and inclination of orbit--81.4 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment, the sputnik carries a radio transmitter operating on frequency 19.995 megahertz; a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements; a radio telemetric system for the transmission of data on the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment to the earth.

The apparatuses on the sputnik function smoothly.

SALYUT CREW SETS RECORD IN SPACE, CONTINUES EXPERIMENTS

Day of 'Vigorous Rest'

LD181538Y Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The orbital flight of the manned Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 research complex continues: Today is a day of vigorous rest for Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. The cosmonauts are also conducting visual observations of the surface of the earth and the world ocean in the interests of studying the environment and are carrying out operations under the programme of biological experiments.

During the past days the crew fulfilled a number of scientific-technical studies and experiments. Thus, during the lunar eclipse the cosmonauts, using the BST-1m telescope, studied the moon's glow in the ultra-violet range, observed and photographed various phases of the eclipse.

A series of technological experiments, including the Soviet-Czechoslovak experiment Morava, were carried out with the installation kristall under the programme of material studies in space. The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts are feeling well.

Undergoes Medical Checks

LD200740Y Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--At 9 hours 17 minutes, Moscow time, today, the Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov surpassed the record for the longest space flight. They had been working the 97th day on orbit and the 96th day on board the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz.

During the work of the cosmonauts, the station was visited by two international crews. The Soviet cosmonaut Petr Klimuk and Cosmonaut-Researcher Mirosław Hermaszewski, citizen of the Polish People's Republic, worked with the hosts on orbit. A third international crew, Soviet Cosmonaut Valeriy Bykovskiy and Cosmonaut-Researcher Sigmund Jaehn, citizen of the GDR, recently returned to earth.

During more than three months work on orbit the main crew conducted a great deal of scientific researches in the interest of the national economy. The cosmonauts carried out regular observations of the earth surface and the world ocean.

A whole series of technological experiments on material studies in space conditions on installations splav (alloy) and kristall (crystal) were conducted. Besides, the flight program of the main crew included such trends as researches in space technology, astrophysical, medical, biological researches and geophysical experiments.

Sets 97-Day Record

LD201026Y Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--The special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are working in near-earth outerspace for the 97th day.

Today was medical examination day on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31.

The crew undergoes a complex examination with a set physical load on the veloergometer. The purpose of this examination is to determine and forecast the condition and working ability of the cosmonauts' cardiac-vascular system. The indications are registered on the apparatuses polynom 2m, rheograph and beta. The program today also envisages a study of the tone of vessels and separate groups of muscles which bear an insignificant load in conditions of space flight.

For the afternoon another technological experiment in material studies in space conditions has been planned to be conducted on the kristall (crystal) facilities.

According to telemetric information and the reports of the crew, the systems and scientific apparatuses on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 function smoothly. The cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel fine.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES EARLY RESULTS OF SALYUT FLIGHT

LD190540Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 96th day of Vladimir Kovalenok's and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov's stay in orbit around the earth has begun. In a few hours the length of their flight will exceed the record of the taymyrs, Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko.

The longest flight in the history of cosmonautics continues, but specialists are already summing up certain results. Their forecasts concerning the crew's health and feelings have been proved entirely correct. The cosmonauts have retained their ability to work, and according to their own statements they feel that they have a sufficient reserve of strength to fulfill the program. The necessity of man's prolonged stay in weightless conditions is dictated to a greater extent by the future tasks of space exploration than by the present ones, notes our commentator. For example, a manned flight to our nearest neighbor, the planet Mars, will require 1.5 years in weightlessness, under the most favorable conditions.

Naturally, interplanetary expeditions may be launched from the earth only when we have learned to live in weightlessness in orbit around the earth, and this sort of training is taking place on each flight. Each flight is not simply a mechanical increase in the length of stay in orbit: Methods of prophylaxis and methods of monitoring the crew's condition are being drawn up and tested in real conditions.

The experience of the 96-day stay in orbit by Romanenko and Grechko suggested a whole range of measures that have been implemented in the flight of Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov. The time that they wear g-load suits has been increased, and the work and rest timetable has been better prepared. The photons bring quite a lot of their own experience to this: On this flight, they stated, one of our main tasks is to do all we can to ensure that those who follow us might be able to go further, that it might be easier for them than it was for us to travel our path. Specialists at the Flight Control Center consider that the photons are resolving their task successfully.

NEW PORTABLE UNDERSEA SEISMIC RECORDER DESIGNED

LD150920Y Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Yerevan, September 15, TASS--The slightest fluctuations in the sea bottom are registered by a new portable seismic station, designed by scientists of the technological institute of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia (Soviet Transcaucasus).

The instrument with a precision of up to thousandth fractions of a millimeter registers all micromotions of the earth's crust at a depth of 6,000 metres. Experimental specimens have been sent to the neighbouring Soviet republic of Azerbaijan: Installed in the Caspian seabottom, they will control [as received] the condition of soil.

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